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*People's Republic of China*

Vol 1 No 50

14 March 1978

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MAR 17 1978

IN 80-8-7 PREA 7-10; FBIS-CHI-78-50

**FBIS-CHI-78-50**  
Tuesday  
14 March 1978  
Vol 1 No 50

# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED  
ORIGINAL

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Available for Distribution  
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GENERAL

HUA, YEH CONTINUE TO RECEIVE CONGRATULATIONS ON NPC

Australia's Fraser, Others

OW100040Y Peking NCNA in English 1936 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Malcolm Fraser, prime minister of Australia, has sent a message to Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, extending congratulations on his reappointment as premier. The message reads:

I have great pleasure in congratulating you on your reappointment by the Fifth National People's Congress as premier of the State Council. I recall with great pleasure our meeting during my visit to China in 1976, and I look forward to continued exchanges between the leaders and peoples of our two countries. I am confident that in the years to come relations between China and Australia will continue to grow and flourish.

[Peking NCNA in English on 9 March also reported messages of congratulations sent by Australian Governor General Zelman Cowen, Senate President Condor Laucke and Speaker of the House of Representatives Billy Snedden to Chairman Yeh Chien-ying on his election as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. In his message, Zelman Cowen said: "I am confident that the mutual understanding between our two peoples will steadily grow in years to come." After congratulating Yeh, Condor Laucke said: "The visit of the distinguished delegation led by Vice-Chairman Ulanfu is warmly remembered here and has laid a firm basis for the further development of relations between our Parliament and the People's Congress." Billy Snedden also pointed to the Ulanfu visit, saying "we look forward to further such exchanges with you."]

FRG Communist League Secretary

OW092132Y Peking NCNA in English 1652 GMT 9 Mar 73 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Hans-Gerhart Schneiderer, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany (KBW), sent a message on March 2 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Fifth National People's Congress, extending congratulations on the convening of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress and wishing it success. The message reads:

With great pleasure we learn of the convening of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress--the supreme organ of proletarian state power of the People's Republic of China. We greet the Fifth National People's Congress and wish its work complete success. We greet the Chinese working class and the Chinese people, who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, are beginning a new Long March to continue the socialist construction and to build a powerful and modern socialist China.

Although the Chinese people are bereft of their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung and have lost their great proletarian revolutionaries, Comrades Chou En-lai and Chu Te, success has been achieved in beating back all onslaughts on the dictatorship of the proletariat and in consolidating that dictatorship.

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A 2

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

After the collapse of the "gang of four", the Chinese people, taking class struggle as the key link, have started criticism of the counterrevolutionary ideas and policies of the "gang of four" and are carrying on the criticism in all spheres, both in scope and in depth. Thus they are making great progress in their great movements of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" and "learning from Taching in industry", and have scored remarkable results in the first year after the smashing of the "gang of four".

We are most delighted to see how the Chinese people have successfully consolidated the material basis of their proletarian dictatorship and how they have successfully safeguarded the People's Republic of China, the bulwark of the world revolution of the proletariat, against all imperialist attacks.

We know that the Chinese people are carrying on an arduous and complicated struggle. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people will remain true to the revolutionary line of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, and add new great victories to the victories they have already scored in their great revolutionary struggle.

The Chinese people's revolutionary resolve and energy are inspiring us with great confidence.

Icelandic Communist League Chairman

OW092144Y Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Ari Trausti Gudmundsson, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist League of Union (Marxist-Leninist) of Iceland, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on February 25, greeting sincerely the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

The Communist League of Union (Marxist-Leninist) of Iceland sends its heartfelt revolutionary greetings to you on the occasion of the 5th session of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

The communists and progressive people of Iceland hail the advances made by the Chinese people in building socialism and prosperity for the nation and national minorities. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the proletariat, China continues to follow the road indicated by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought after smashing the counterrevolutionary gang of four. We wish you success and a prosperous future.

Shah of Iran Pahlavi

OW100010Y Peking NCNA in English 2004 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has sent a message to Hua Kuo-feng, extending warmest felicitations on his appointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

On the occasion of Your Excellency's election as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I take great pleasure in conveying to you my warmest felicitations and sincere best wishes for your happiness and continued success in leading the friendly people of China along the path of increasing progress and prosperity.

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PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

I am convinced that the cordial friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened in the years ahead.

[Peking NCNA in English at 2006 GMT on 9 March also reported the shah's message of congratulations to Yeh Chien-ying. The message reads: "On the occasion of the election of Your Excellency to the high office of chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, I take great pleasure in conveying to you my warmest congratulations and sincere best wishes for your personal happiness and success in the service of your great country. I am convinced that the traditional friendship and warm cooperation between Iran and the People's Republic of China will continue to be further consolidated in the years ahead to the mutual benefit of our two nations and in the interest of world peace and security."

#### Malaysian Leaders

OW092338Y Peking NCNA in English 1645 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Datuk Hussein, prime minister of Malaysia, sent a message yesterday to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, warmly greeting his reappointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

I would like to extend my warm congratulations to Your Excellency on your reappointment as the premier of the People's Republic of China. I am definite [as received] that under your wise leadership the People's Republic of China will continue to prosper in the years ahead.

[Peking NCNA in English at 1642 GMT on 9 March reported the message of congratulations from Tunku Yahya Petra Ibni Almarhum Sultan Ibrahim, supreme head of state (Yang Di-Pertuan Agong) of Malaysia, to Chairman Yeh Chien-ying. The message read: "We wish to take this opportunity to extend our congratulations to Your Excellency on your appointment as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. May the government and people of the People's Republic of China prosper under your wise and able leadership."]

#### Pakistan's HAQ Chandhry

OW101701Y Peking NCNA in English 1640 GMT 10 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Mar (HSINHUA)--General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, head of government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, sent a message yesterday to Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, warmly congratulating him on his appointment as premier. The message reads:

I feel great pleasure in extending, on behalf of the government and the people of Pakistan and on my own behalf, our warm felicitations on your appointment as the premier of the State Council, which reflects the high esteem in which Your Excellency's outstanding qualities of leadership are held by the great Chinese people.

Please also accept, Excellency, our sincere congratulations on the successful conclusion of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the unanimous adoption of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China.

The brilliant achievements of the fraternal Chinese people continue to evoke the admiration of the people of Pakistan. We have no doubt that under Your Excellency's wise leadership, China will continue to make rapid progress in all spheres of human endeavour.

I am confident that the close friendly relations that exist between our two countries and which were personally nurtured and fostered by the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai will continue to prosper to the mutual benefit of our two peoples.

I avail myself of this opportunity to extend our best wishes for Your Excellency's personal good health and well-being and for the continued progress and prosperity of the great Chinese people. Please accept, Excellency, warm personal regards and assurances of my highest consideration.

[Peking NCNA in English at 1646 GMT on 10 March also reported Pakistani President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry's message to Chairman Yeh Chien-ying: The message read: "It gives me great pleasure to convey to Your Excellency my sincere felicitations and best wishes on your election as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, which is a recognition of your outstanding qualities as a revolutionary leader and brave fighter. Please also accept, Excellency, my warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress and unanimous adoption of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. We are confident that under your wise guidance the ties of close friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to grow from strength to strength. Please accept, Excellency, our best wishes for your personal good health and the continued progress and prosperity of the fraternal Chinese people."]

Philippine President Marcos

OW100026Y Peking NCNA in English 1928 GMT 10 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines has sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, greeting his reappointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

The Filipino people join me in congratulating Your Excellency on your reappointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

We share the Chinese people's confidence that under your capable leadership the People's Republic of China will march briskly toward its goal of becoming a modern socialist nation by the end of the century.

The Philippine Government and I assure you of our continued cooperation with Your Excellency and your government in further strengthening the relations between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples and in striving for our common goals of peace in the world and the prosperity of its people.

[Peking NCNA in English at 1950 GMT 9 March also reported President Ferdinand E. Marcos' message to Yeh Chien-ying. The message read: "Allow me, on behalf of the Filipino people, to congratulate Your Excellency on your elevation to the high office of chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.



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PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

["We congratulate the Fifth National People's Congress for electing to this exalted position a pioneer and gallant veteran of the Chinese revolution and a distinguished statesman of the People's Republic of China. We wish Your Excellency good health and success in carrying out your lofty responsibilities."]

Swedish CP Chairman

OW092124Y Peking NCNA in English 1531 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Roland Pettersson, chairman of the Central Committee of the Swedish Communist Party, sent a message of greetings on February 23 to the Fifth National People's Congress of China. The message reads:

With the greatest pleasure the Swedish Communist Party has received the news that the fifth session of the National People's Congress of China will be convened in Peking in a short time. The National People's Congress is convened at a time when the Chinese people have defied great difficulties and won extremely important successes. Once again the Swedish Communist Party would like to express its deep mourning, great reverence and warm admiration for Chairman Mao Tsetung, Prime Minister Chou En-lai and other leading comrades who passed away since the fourth session of the National People's Congress in 1975.


The Chinese people have gone through severe natural disasters and political hardships and overcome them in a way that has aroused admiration and respect all over the world. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has shown himself to be a worthy successor of Chairman Mao's. We regard the victory over the gang of four as a success, that has not only importance to China but to all peoples of the world. We are convinced that China, within the next decades, will become a rich and prospering socialist state, and that the stronghold of world revolution thereby will be further strengthened.

China is a might source of inspiration to all peoples fighting for peace and national independence, democracy and socialism. Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people have resolutely fought against the two superpowers, especially Soviet social imperialism, and defended the unity between the socialist countries, the world proletariat and the oppressed peoples and countries of the world.

Mao Tsetung's theory of the three worlds is a valuable contribution to the peoples of the world. It clearly puts the tasks to the world proletariat to build the broadest possible united front against the two superpowers and fight against their hegemonism and war policies. The struggle against the war preparations of the superpowers and their scramble for hegemony is a condition for the independence of the countries, the liberation of the nations and the revolution of the peoples.

The Swedish Communist Party is convinced that the fifth session of the National People's Congress of China will consolidate the unity of the Chinese people and become another victory in strengthening the proletarian dictatorship in China and speedily develop the economy of your country and develop its science and culture.

A victory to the Chinese people is also a victory to the Swedish people. Long live the friendship between the Swedish and the Chinese people! Long live proletarian internationalism!



I. 14 Mar 78

A 6

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S DAILY CITES U.S., UK PAPERS ON WEAPONS SYSTEMS

New York TIMES

HK140705Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 2 Mar 78 p 6 HK

[Excerpts from foreign press: "Soviet Union and United States Step Up Race in Space Weapons"]

[Text] Editor's note: The Soviet Union and the United States have declared time and again their wish to "exercise restraint on each other" and to "stop the arms race." But, in fact, in order to contend for world hegemony and to override their opponent, the Soviet Union and the United States do not "exercise restraint." Neither do they "stop the arms race" even for a moment. In this aspect, the Soviet Union is especially overbearing and is going about it with great zeal. On 30 January the New York TIMES published an article touching on the Soviet and U.S. race in space weapons. The following are excerpts of the article: [end editor's note]

The Soviet and U.S. astronauts are flying to the moon. They come upon each other in orbit and they shake hands. As the whole world focuses its attention on this scene, a less publicized but relatively important race--the race in space weapons--speeds up.

The Soviets have developed an interceptor satellite and tested an orbit bombardment vehicle. It is believed that they are also testing a space laser weapon.

U.S. officials worry that this interceptor satellite can destroy the Pentagon's power to get in touch with or send orders to its ships, aircraft, submarines, missile-launching silos and ground forces, which are distributed in all corners of the world.

During the past 10 years, the Soviets have launched at least 31 satellites of this kind, either as interceptor satellites or as targets for their antisatellite weapons. In the latest test last month, they used the Universe-967 and Universe-970.

Ten years ago, they first tested the interceptor satellite in orbit, using the Universe-248 to destroy the Universe-249 and Universe-252. Since then, they have successfully carried out 15 such tests as far as the maritime scan radar or the interceptor satellite is concerned. The United States does not have a corresponding system. This fact most sharply manifests the decline of the U.S. military activities in space. However, the United States is enhancing its research and development in a desire to catch up with or even surpass the Soviet Union in respect to the interceptor satellite and the maritime scan radar. It has invested several billion dollars in the development of more advanced interceptor satellites and laser weapons.

These actions of the Soviet Union and the United States show the growing possibility of space one day becoming a battlefield.

London TIMES

HK140720Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 2 Mar 78 p 6 HK

[Excerpts from foreign press: "British TIMES on Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] Editor's note: The Soviet Union has spared no effort to oppose the production of neutron bombs in a vain attempt to stop the West from using them. A few days ago, Brezhnev again exerted pressure on the United States. He said: "Unless they give up the production of this weapon, the deadly arms race is bound to take a new leap forward in quality." [paragraph continues]

In fact, this was an attempt to kill two birds with one stone. Brezhnev took advantage of this not only to publicize the sham enthusiasm of the Soviet Union for "disarmament" and "detente" but also to achieve the ends of crippling the opponents and gaining nuclear supremacy. On 23 February, the British TIMES, in an editorial entitled "Neutron Bombs," made some revelations on this subject. The following are excerpts of the editorial.  
[end editor's note]

The neutron bomb is indeed a very disgusting weapon. We might give it a more agreeable name, weapon of weak shock wave, or a more common name, weapon of strong radiation. Nevertheless, whatever its name, it is still a horrible weapon. It is a weapon that kills and hurts with radiation rays. That is to say, the explosion of a neutron bomb may injure the brains of soldiers. The soldiers will be physically unhurt and able to manipulate their weapons, but afterward they will die slowly. It is necessary to give careful consideration to the deployment of this weapon. It is also necessary to pay sufficient attention to the fact that the deployment of such bombs may rouse disgust among those with normal human feelings. However, the neutron bomb is not to be rejected solely because of this disgust. This is a question that touches on many aspects.

One of these is that the Soviet Union has whipped up a propaganda campaign against this weapon. This is an aspect which we need not give thought to or at least should not consider in light of its face value. Brezhnev and his men put up the signboard of morality and pretended to be very much concerned with saving mankind and peace from this new threat of the United States. Some people who are gullible have already fallen into the trap.

Actually, the Soviet Union has no right to brag about morality in this matter. They are busy deploying the SS-20 MIRV-missiles--each carrying three warheads independently targeted on Western Europe. These missiles can cause greater damage and kill more people than an equal number of neutron bombs. The Soviets are also preparing for chemical warfare and germ warfare. These are just as horrible and immoral as the radial ray.

They go in for this campaign not because they are most sensitive to and more concerned with the future of mankind. The actual reason is that they see a possibility of their great supremacy in Europe in terms of tanks (outstripping NATO by a proportion of 3 to 1) being offset by the West as a result of the new technology in conventional weapons plus the possible deployment of neutron bombs. The military value of a neutron bomb lies in the fact that it checks the advance of the tank by killing the men inside. It is especially good for countering a mass tank assault, which the Soviets once launched in an exercise. It will not destroy the entire area with shock waves nor will it sterilize the land with lasting radiation. Therefore, in a sense, its damaging power and killing power are smaller than those of the existing tactical nuclear weapons.

When a war breaks out, it is more likely that a country will decide to use neutron bombs rather than other tactical nuclear weapons because a neutron bomb has a higher hitting accuracy and a smaller damaging power. Thus, it is less likely that the clash would develop into an all-out nuclear war.

Therefore, after all-round consideration and repeated debates, the production and deployment of neutron bombs are still preferred. [paragraph continues]



The neutron bomb should not replace the conventional antitank weapons, especially the most up-to-date conventional weapons, for after all, it is also a nuclear weapon. It would be much better if the neutron bomb were replaced by various other means. However, it is much different from the other nuclear weapons and it does not belong to any particular category. In a sense, it has a greater deterrent power.

NCNA CITES DPRK OFFICIALS ON U.S.-ROK MILITARY EXERCISE

So Chol Address

OW130730Y Peking NCNA in English 0717 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Mar (HSINHUA)--A commemorative meeting was held here last Saturday to mark the 45th anniversary of the Wangjaesan meeting.

General So Chol, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army made a report at the meeting. He strongly denounced the joint military exercise being held by the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique in South Korea. So Chol said: "The seriousness of the situation lies in the fact that the war manoeuvre takes place in an atmosphere of actual combat with us as the target of attack, and the theatre of operation is an area near the military demarcation line directly opposite to us." He said: "The new war provocation and manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique constitute a flagrant challenge to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a grave act of trampling underfoot the desire of all honest people of the world who wish peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification."

General So Chol pointed out that the "withdrawal of U.S. ground force" from South Korea professed by the United States is only a trick to confuse world public opinion and cover up the preparations for a new war. So Chol said: "The Korean people treasure and love peace. But if the U.S. imperialists take our patient efforts for peace as a weakness on our part and provoke a new war of aggression against us, the entire Korean people and the commanders and fighters of the People's Army will unite closely as one to deal a disastrous blow at the enemy and wipe him out completely."

He demanded that the United States withdraw all its armed forces and lethal weapons from South Korea in accordance with the UN resolutions and the promise it has made. He said: "The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must abolish the 'revitalized' fascist dictatorship in accordance with the unanimous demand of the South Korean people and stop giving half of the country to U.S. imperialism as its colony and military base, an act that perpetuates the division of the country and a treacherous scheme to betray the nation and to stay in power forever under the wing of foreign forces." General So Chol expressed the conviction that "with the active support and solidarity of the progressive people of the world, the entire people in both the North and South will certainly check and smash the 'two Koreas' scheme created by internal and external splittists and the provocative machinations for a new war; they are bound to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

On March 11, 1933, the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song, leading a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, advanced into the Onsong area and called the Wangjaesan meeting, at which he made a speech "for expanding and developing the armed struggle into the homeland," putting forth a positive policy for developing the Korean revolution. General So Chol stressed the great significance of the Wangjaesan meeting called personally by Comrade Kim Il-song. He pointed out: "The meeting was a big turning point in carrying the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland."

## Ho Tam Message

OW131806Y Peking NCNA in English 1758 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (HSINHUA)--Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message yesterday to Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Abdul Cader Sahul Hameed in connection with the joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise, urging the nonaligned countries to direct deep attention to the tension prevailing in Korea, according to KCNA.

The message said: "A threat to the DPRK, a member nation of the nonaligned movement, is at once a threat to the entire nonaligned countries. To remove tension and guarantee peace in Korea is the common cause for the peoples of nonaligned countries."

The message demanded that the ongoing war exercise of the United States and South Korean authorities must be stopped at once and the United States must withdraw its troops and all its military equipment, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

The message expressed the hope that the foreign minister of Sri Lanka, as the foreign minister of the host country of the fifth summit conference of nonaligned countries, will call the attention of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries so that all the nonaligned countries may direct deep attention to the tense situation in the country and contribute to the cause of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

## USSR, WARSAW PACT CONDUCTING ESPIONAGE IN SCANDINAVIA

OW131650Y Peking NCNA in English 1611 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 12 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact organization have been carrying on espionage activities in Scandinavian countries by making use of their long-distance trucks running through these countries. This was reported by the London TIMES and later confirmed by the Swedish military quarters and Foreign Ministry yesterday, according to Swedish press reports.

The TIMES report says that these trucks, equipped with spying electronic facilities, regularly departed from the Soviet Union, passed through Finland and Sweden to Denmark, and then were ferried over to East Germany. Bearing plates of "international highway transport", these trucks were often exempt from customs formalities. When they passed through each of the countries, they would stay at the parking lots for a day or two, spying on the local military telecommunications installations. On their way they could easily stop by these installations or the sites for military exercises temporarily for espionage activities. Their tasks were the same as those of the Soviet spy ships anchored in the territorial waters of Sweden and Denmark, except that they could spy on the targets more closely on the land.

The Swedish military quarters and Foreign Ministry have confirmed the TIMES report. A spokesman of the Swedish National Defence Staff was quoted as saying: "We have many times received reports suspicious of such trucks in the last few years." People have taken note of the fact that such trucks often "stopped at the sensitive points of strategic importance and entered into areas for military exercises." A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said: "We know foreign countries have been fishing for information in various ways in Sweden." The way being talked about at present is "certainly and possibly used", he added.

## UNITED STATES

## CARTER EXPRESSES DESIRE FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH GDR

OW131720Y Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Berlin, 13 Mar (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has expressed his "wish for the further growth of cooperation and understanding between the United States and the German Democratic Republic". This was contained in his message greeting the 1978 Leipzig Spring Fair which opened yesterday. The message was prominently carried in the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today.

The paper reported that the United States took part in the Leipzig fair for the first time last fall. Taking part in the current fair are 89 American firms, of which more than 40 set up their own exhibition stands or liaison offices. Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, visited the U.S. exhibition centre on the opening day. In a conversation with the U.S. ambassador to the GDR, he expressed the hope for further growth of bilateral relations between the two countries, and the U.S. ambassador expressed a similar wish.

## ATHERTON CONDUCTS SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY IN MIDDLE EAST

OW10175.Y Peking NCNA in English 1749 GMT 10 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Mar (HSINHUA)--U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred L. Atherton ended a round of shuttle between Egypt and Israel on March 8.

Through the assistant secretary of state, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had exchanged messages. During his stay in the Middle East, Atherton also visited Jordan. In a speech at the Tel Aviv airport before his departure for home, Atherton said that differences between Egypt and Israel still remained over "the declaration of principles" to be used as the basis of negotiations.

## SOVIET UNION

## NUCLEAR PHYSICIST GREET'S SOVIET WOMEN ON WOMEN'S DAY

OW100617Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] For 30 years Ho Tse-hui, along with her husband, the well-known Chinese physicist Chien San-chiang, has devoted herself to science and has achieved outstanding success in the development of nuclear physics.

Ho Tse-hui is now deputy director of the High Energy Physics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

[Begin Ho Tse-hui recording in Chinese, fading into Russian translation] Dear Soviet sisters, I am very happy to have been given the opportunity to congratulate you on the occasion of 8 March, International Women's Day, and I sincerely hope you will enjoy this holiday.

Profound revolutionary friendship has linked the women of China and the Soviet Union for a long time. The October Revolution directed by the great Lenin showed the Chinese women the path to liberation. During protracted revolutionary struggle, women of both our countries supported one another and helped each other. In extremely difficult conditions, the industrious and heroic Soviet women, following the leadership of Lenin and Stalin and displaying resolute will, made great contributions to the cause of socialist construction. Equally with the men, they defended Soviet power during the years of the great patriotic war, achieved victory in battles against the German aggressors and performed immortal feats.

I visited the Soviet Union in late 1955 and I personally felt the friendship between the women and people of both our countries. We were warmly welcomed by the Soviet people in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Kharkov, and we felt at home. We made many Soviet friends at industrial enterprises and in scientific organizations. They ardently described their successes in labor and expressed interest in China's achievements regarding socialist construction and the life of Chinese women. I have never forgotten their wish to be more intimately acquainted with the new China.

Dear Soviet sisters, on the occasion of the joyful holiday for women I would like to talk about Chinese women and myself. The first session of the Fifth NPC and the first session of the CPPCC were major events in the political lives of our people. As a member of the national CPPCC, I participated in the first session and was also invited to attend the NPC session. This was a very great honor for me. The Fifth NPC session adopted the new PRC Constitution, which declares that women in the PRC have equal rights with men in all fields--political, economic, cultural, social and familial. Women have the right to the same wages as men, and marriage, the family, motherhood and infancy are protected by the state.

The NPC, considered the supreme organ of state power in our country, is directed by the CCP. The number of [female] deputies is gradually increasing and at this last session of the Fifth NPC they comprised 21.2 percent of the members. Today women rank among the deputy chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, deputy chairmen of the State Council, government ministers and leaders of provinces, municipalities under the central people's government, and autonomous regions. In old China, female workers lived under the most difficult conditions. They were deprived of all political rights and didn't even have personal names; in the family, they were completely subservient to the husband. It was very difficult for a woman to receive an education, particularly higher education.

In 1948, homesick for our motherland yet alarmed by an uncertain future, I returned home from France with my husband, Chien San-chiang. At that time, we didn't even dare to dream that we would be engaged in nuclear physics research; we only hoped to find some kind of work. We were even satisfied with teaching jobs. But we were fortunate because Peking was soon liberated.

The CCP and the people's government embraced the scientific workers with their warm concern. They helped the Academy of Sciences establish a scientific research group in which I was the only woman. But we encountered many difficulties because imperialism encircled us with a solid blockade: It was impossible to purchase equipment; we even had to make our own glass test tubes.

Under these conditions we began research in nuclear physics, relying on our own resources. However, these conditions were not long-lived. Under the warm concern of the party Central Committee and Comrades Mao Tsetung and Chou En-lai, a large group of scientific personnel was trained in this field and the equipment necessary for our research arrived constantly. Through joint efforts and painstaking labor we achieved success.

In 1964, on the 15th anniversary of the PRC's founding, our persistent and selfless struggle finally resulted in the elimination of the blockade and of the imperialist and social-imperialist monopoly: We successfully detonated the first Chinese atomic bomb. Then we advanced and detonated a nuclear bomb, successfully produced ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads, and launched and recovered artificial Earth satellites. All of this shows our scientific-technological development.

In accordance with the philosophical ideas of Comrade Mao Tsetung on infinite divisibility, we high-energy physicists proposed the theory of the Straton model, which was assessed highly by foreign scientists. In 1972, the cosmic radiation station in Yunnan Province discovered a heavy particle whose mass was 10 times greater than that of a proton. This attracted the attention of the world's high-energy physicists.

New China is already 28 years old. During this time enormous changes have taken place in our motherland. Our group has already grown into a scientific research institute of atomic energy. In 1973, Comrade Chou En-lai approved the establishment of the High-Energy Physics Institute. The present scientific workers staff of the Chinese Academy of Sciences is 62 times larger than the staff during the first years after liberation. One-third of the present staff are women, and they devote all their efforts to science and many have achieved remarkable success. The party and government also show great concern for the family life of women, and conditions have been created so that women are allowed to work without disruptions.

Of course, our scientific work has a long way to go before it reaches the world's scientific levels. Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the antiparty gang of four in particular seriously hindered and sabotaged our scientific work. For a long time they spoiled experimental equipment, disbanded scientific research institutions and persecuted scientific workers. Under the leadership of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the party Central Committee led the people of the entire country in smashing the antiparty gang of four. In a little over a year, a scene of prosperity has appeared on all fronts of the country and scientific exchanges have become more frequent. At the conference on high-energy physics and the conference on elementary particle physics, we described our successes in detail and exchanged experiences in studying the theory of elementary particles. The papers presented at the symposium on cosmic physics showed that research in cosmic physics is approaching advanced world levels. The world's highest cosmic radiation observatory has already been built in our country and has created conditions for obtaining cosmic secrets.



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But the most joyful news is that the National Conference of Chinese Scientific and Technological Workers, which will appeal for the modernization of our science and technology, will be held soon. At the conference, we will mercilessly criticize the gang of four, fully exchange experiences, develop a plan for scientific-technological development and recognize and reward leading personnel for their outstanding successes. In order to more rapidly achieve the great goal of modernized agriculture, industry, defense and science and technology, we women, along with the men, will struggle against time to transform our country into a powerful, modern socialist power as quickly as possible.

Dear Soviet sisters, allow me once again to congratulate you on this holiday. I hope you will enjoy it. [end recording]

#### NORTH ASIA

##### JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH TING MIN

OW140123Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0045 GMT 14 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Mar (KYODO)--Takashi Tajima, head of the China division of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, discussed the planned Japan-China peace and friendship treaty with three Chinese Foreign Ministry officials over lunch here Monday. It is believed that Tajima and the Chinese officials reconfirmed utmost efforts on the part of both sides for an early resumption of the negotiations on the treaty.

The Chinese were Deputy Chiefs Ting Min, Hsu Tun-hsin and Wang Hsiao-hsien of the Japan division of the Foreign Ministry. Ting Min is virtually heading the Japan division because the post of the division chief is vacant at present. The meeting, held at the request of the Chinese side, was also attended by Mitsuro Donowaki, minister at the Japanese Embassy here. It is believed, however, that no definite schedule for the treaty talks was decided during Tajima's meeting with the Chinese officials.

The Japanese Government has sent Tajima here for consultations with Ambassador Shoji Sato on the proposed treaty. Sato had two meetings with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nienlung February 14 and March 4. Ambassador Sato said that he had received no fresh government instruction from Tajima and that he had not yet proposed a third meeting with Han. Observers, therefore, believe that Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda will instruct the ambassador on the third Sato-Han meeting after Tajima's return home.

Tajima was originally scheduled to leave here for home Tuesday, but postponed his departure until Wednesday. It is believed that his departure was rescheduled partly because he wanted to observe talks between Junya Yano, visiting secretary general of the Japanese opposition Komeito Party, and Chinese leaders. Yano arrived here Friday as head of a Komeito delegation and conveyed to the Chinese side Prime Minister Fukuda's ardent desire for an early resumption of the treaty talks.

#### Treaty Talks May Resume

AU132058Y Rome ANSA in English 1958 GMT 13 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 13 Mar (ANSA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda will arrive here next month to resume formal talks on a Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, informed diplomatic sources said here today.

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The talks were interrupted in 1975 because of (differences over) the inclusion of an "anti-hegemony" clause in the treaty. The Chinese insisted on the clause, but the Japanese were doubtful about including it because of possible Soviet reactions. According to the sources, Sonoda's visit will probably start early in April.

Two meetings between Japanese Ambassador to Peking Shoji Sato and Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung recently covered the preliminaries for a resumption of the discussions. A high-ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official, Takashi Tajima, arrived here last Sunday, presumably on a liaison mission between the Tokyo government and the ambassador.

Tajima, who will be returning to the Japanese capital tomorrow, has had a two-hour meeting with his Chinese counterpart Ting Min. Later, he told journalists that he had not discussed any of the questions involved in the treaty, but both sides voiced the intention of "actively promoting" the resumption of the negotiations.

#### TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS JAPANESE PARTY DELEGATION

OW140828Y Peking NCNA in English 0815 GMT 14 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Mar (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met with the sixth delegation of the Japanese Komei Party (Komeito) headed by Junya Yano, general secretary of the party, here this morning and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Attending the meeting were members of the delegation--Yoshiaki Masaki, Naohiko Okubo, Yuichi Ichikawa and Susumu Haji.

Present were Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

#### DPRK VICE PRESIDENT PAK SONG-CHOL ENDS PAKISTAN VISIT

OW131928Y Peking NCNA in English 1920 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 13 Mar (HSINHUA)--Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left here this morning after a four-day visit to Pakistan.

During the visit, the vice-president called on Pakistan President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry and Chief Martial Law Administrator General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq on separate occasions. The vice-president handed over to General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq a special message from President Kim Il-song and had talks with the general on matters of mutual interest.

On the evening of March 10, General Zia-ul-Haq gave a banquet in honour of Vice-President Pak Song-chol. Speaking at the banquet, General Zia-ul-Haq said that the people and Government of Pakistan have been consistently supporting the Korean people in their determination to reunite their country. He pointed out that solution of the Korea issue is imperative for the sake of lasting peace and stability in the region. Vice-President Pak Song-chol expressed his country's firm solidarity with the Asian people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and for independence and a new, prosperous Asia.

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#### Stops in Sinkiang

OW131312Y Peking NCNA in English 1226 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Mar (HSINHUA)--Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party stopped over at Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, today on their way home after visits to African countries.

They were greeted and seen off at the airport by Chairman Wang Feng, Vice-Chairman Ismayil Aymat, and Secretary-General Tien Chung of the Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

#### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LI HSIEN-NIEN VISIT TO PHILIPPINES

##### Marcos' Welcoming Statement

OW131816Y Peking NCNA in English 1806 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 13 Mar (HSINHUA)--President Marcos of the Republic of the Philippines issued a written statement at the Manila airport yesterday in welcome of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's arrival in the Philippines. He spoke highly of the rapid development of the friendly relations between the Philippines and China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In the statement, President Marcos expressed warm welcome to Vice-Premier Li Hsien-Nien's visit on behalf of the people and Government of the Philippines. The statement said: "Relations between the People's Republic of China and the Philippines, since they were formally established in 1975, have greatly gained in strength and meaning from the many happy contacts between our peoples and governments in recent years, and today with your visit you have strengthened further an already rich and exciting relationship".

It said: "Our growing bonds of amity and cooperation are the more remarkable and gratifying, because we are two peoples and two nations vastly different in size and circumstances, and different in what many once believed to be a crucial barrier between nations--the shape of their ideologies and social systems. Yet we have demonstrated only too well how beneficial and harmonious relations between us can become." The statement said that Vice-Premier Li Hsien-Nien's visit will afford us the chance "to show you something of our country and our people, to discuss matters of common interest between our governments, and to reaffirm with you our abiding commitment to the cause of peace and progress in Asia and in the world".

##### Marcos, Li Address Banquet

OW131530Y Peking NCNA in English 1501 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 12 Mar (HSINHUA)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos gave a grand state dinner at the Philippine International Convention Centre here this evening in honour of Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his wife Lin Chia-mei.

Present at the dinner were Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of National Defense Juan Ponce Enrile, other cabinet members, Senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Enrique Fernando, Philippine Ambassador to China Narciso G. Reyes and his wife, and former Philippine Ambassador to China Benjamin Romualdez.



Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's entourage, including Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang, were also present. Also present were Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Ko Hua and his wife Chang Ming and other diplomats of the embassy.

The national flags of China and the Philippines were fluttering over the square in front of the International Convention Centre. At the square stood the big portraits of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Inside the magnificent banquet hall, the national flags of the two countries were hung over the rostrum, which was surrounded with flowers.

When Vice-Premier and Mrs Li Hsien-nien entered the banquet hall in the company of President and Madame Marcos, the band played in welcome. The 2,000 Philippine personages of all circles in the hall stood up and gave an ovation to the Chinese guests. President Marcos and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien delivered speeches at the dinner, which were punctuated by applause.

In his speech, President Marcos, on behalf of the Philippine people and government, expressed "welcome from the bottom of our hearts to a distinguished leader of the great Chinese people." He said: "In our modest way, we tender what could be the biggest state banquet ever given by any state official of the Republic of the Philippines in his honour. For certainly we cannot hope to reciprocate the many accommodations and manifestations of friendship as well as hospitality that have been extended by the Chinese people and their great leaders on the occasion of the state visit of the president of the Philippines and the first lady, as well as the visit of their children.

"In many ways, the visit of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien is a historic visit. For it is the first time that a great leader of such a great nation, the People's Republic of China, has stepped on Philippine soil. And our gratitude is doubled by the fact that this towering figure, who represents the great Chinese people, we consider a friend not only of the entire Filipino nation but especially, perhaps, of our family."

He said: "We are, therefore, certain that this visit of his excellency, the vice-premier of the People's Republic of China, will further strengthen the ties of friendship and the existing relations of cooperation between our two peoples and our two countries. Mrs Marcos and I and the members of my family still cherish the memory of meeting with the great leader of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tsetung, and also with Premier Chou En-lai. The entire Filipino people and their political leadership were especially grieved by the news of their passing.

"And today, as we are confronted with the many challenges to Asia as well as the world, we indeed look back to the long, long period of contact between our peoples. And certainly, I am filled with the same sense of excitement and discovery today as I was about three years ago when I became the first Filipino president to step on the soil of the great People's Republic of China. And such excitement and discovery is certainly moved further by the potentiality of the contacts between our two peoples.

"And certainly, the Filipinos and I, personally, treasure perhaps more than can be expressed in words, the friendship that exists between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China.

"As we look, therefore, to the evolution of the relationship between our two countries, we cannot but join and share with the great Chinese people the victory for the successful completion of the Fifth National People's Congress."

For and on behalf of the Philippine people and republic, on his own behalf and that of the first lady, President Marcos extended his congratulations to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China at the Fifth National People's Congress and expressed congratulations to Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien. He said: The whole world is indebted to Chinese culture for many, many arts. The impact of Chinese culture and civilization upon the whole world has been vital in molding the entire history of human civilization. "If in the past the leadership of the People's Republic of China was famed for their Long March, today, we see once again the Fifth National People's Congress calling for another historic Long March towards economic modernization and national unity. I have no doubt, considering the indomitable courage, the will power and the single-minded purpose of the leadership and the people of the People's Republic of China, that they will succeed in their new historic Long March" he added.

He said: "The greatest contribution that China has made to the peace of the world is her sincere and deep concern and interest in the welfare of small developing countries like the Philippines. It is sometimes difficult to decipher the policies of the great powers. But with China, it is clear that she is on the side of the small underdeveloped countries of the world. I am, therefore, confident that I express the sentiments of all these small and developing countries when we say to the leadership of the People's Republic of China--thank you, for it is with your faith and trust in our capability that we will be able to maintain peace in our world."

After President Marcos' speech, the band played the national anthem of China.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "At your invitation, we have come on a goodwill mission to your country to convey the Chinese people's fraternal friendship to the Filipino people and with the sincere desire to develop the friendly relations and cooperation between China and the Philippines." He extended sincere thanks to President and Madame Marcos and to the government and people of the Philippines for their warm and ceremonious welcome.

He said: "The Philippines is a beautiful and richly endowed country in Southeast Asia, with an ancient and splendid national culture. The industrious and valiant Filipino people have a glorious revolutionary tradition and wrote brilliant chapters in the annals of their nation by their heroism and perseverance in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. In recent years, the Government of the Philippines, under the leadership of President Marcos, has persistently opposed hegemonism and power politics, actively developed a friendly and cooperative relationship with other Third World countries and waged unremitting struggles to safeguard state sovereignty, defend its economic rights and interests and establish a new international economic order. Gratifying results have been achieved by the Filipino people in developing the economy and building their country, particularly in expanding agricultural production. We heartily rejoice at the achievements of your government and people."

He noted: "At present, the international situation is excellent. The people all over the world have tempered themselves in struggle and broadened their vision. The international united front with the Third World countries as its main force--a front against superpower aggression, interference, subversion, control and bullying--is broadening. The policies of war and aggression pursued by the superpowers have met successively with setbacks or defeats, and they find the going very tough. Twists and turns or reversals may lie ahead, but the international situation will continue to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world and unfavourable to the superpowers."

He added: "The situation in Southeast Asia is also heartening. The struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and combat hegemonism waged by the people of Southeast Asian countries has grown further. Over the last few years, the ASEAN countries have strengthened their unity and made new progress in regional economic cooperation. They have actively developed friendly relations and cooperation with the other Third World countries and peoples, and strengthened their ties with the Second World countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. These efforts by the ASEAN countries serve to block hegemonist infiltration and expansion and are in the interest of the Southeast Asian countries and peoples."

He said: "The Chinese Government and people have always cherished profound sentiments of friendship for the people of Southeast Asian countries. We support the just struggle waged by these countries to safeguard independence and sovereignty and combat superpower control and interference. We support the positive proposal of the ASEAN countries for the neutrality of Southeast Asia--a proposal which they have advocated for many years--as well as their efforts to protect their natural resources and defend their economic rights and interests."

He said: "At present, socialist revolution and socialist construction in China have entered a new period of development. The goal of attaining initial success within one year in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land has been reached. Recently, China successfully held the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress, at which a new constitution and the outline of the ten-year plan for the development of the national economy were adopted and new leaders of the state elected. This was a major event in the political life of the Chinese people of all nationalities. It will surely have a profound and lasting influence on China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Chinese people are determined to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung, rally closely round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, continue to implement the series of principles and policies Chairman Mao formulated in domestic and external affairs, and strive hard to make China a powerful, modern socialist country by the end of this century."

He said: "Situated on opposite shores of the sea, China and the Philippines have been friendly neighbours since ancient times. Our two peoples have forged a profound friendship in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Three years ago when His Excellency President Marcos visited China, he held friendly conversations with the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and signed the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Philippines with our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, thus setting a new milestone in the friendly relations between our two countries."

Through her two visits to China, Madame Imelda Marcos also made a positive contribution to the development of Sino-Philippine relations. Our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng likewise attaches great importance to the maintenance of friendly relations between our two countries. We are pleased to note that, since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Philippines, our relations have developed satisfactorily on this new basis. Trade has increased yearly. There is a busy exchange in such fields as culture, sports, education and the media. Economic and technological exchanges are being developed step by step. The Chinese Government and people are ready to work together with the Philippine Government and people for the continued promotion of friendly relations between our two countries.

After Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's speech, the band played the national anthem of the Philippines. Song and dance performances followed the banquet. Vice-Premier Li and his wife watched the performances in the company of President and Madame Marcos.

#### Rice Research Institute Visit

OW131009Y Peking NCNA in English 1953 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 13 Mar (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and his wife Lin Chia-mei, accompanied by Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of president Marcos, visited today the International Rice Research Institute, the College of Agriculture of University of the Philippines and the Philippine Art Centre. They were accorded a rousing welcome.

Early in the morning, Madame Marcos drove to the guest house at the presidential palace to join the Chinese guests. The vice-premier appeared in Barong, and in very high spirits. Also accompanying the visitors was Secretary of Agriculture Arturo R. Tanco. On the visits from the Chinese side were also Foreign Minister Huang Hua and other members of the vice-premier's party as well as Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Ko Hua.

The International Rice Research Institute is located in Los Banos, Laguna Province, some 60 miles south of Manila. Dr. Nyle Brady, director of the institute, greeted the guests enthusiastically and gave an account on the cultivation of good strains of rice, the prevention of pests and plant diseases and the exchange of experience between farming experts of the Philippines and China. The director presented a bag of rice seed to the guests as a gift. The Chinese guests went round experimental plots, each with a wooden board stating the aim and results of the experiment. Rice in some plots was ripe while in other plots just earing. The director particularly showed the visitors the high-yield four-crop rice in the plots and the trial-produced small rice-shellers and paddyfield ploughs. At the request of the director, the Chinese vice-premier and his wife tried a small rice-sheller which proved to be good and easy to operate.

Then, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and the party he led came to the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines by the side of the International Rice Research Institute. President of the college Dr. A. G. Samonte and several other agronomists related to the Chinese guests their remarkable successes in the trial-plantation of wheat and cotton and the cultivation of new strains of coconut and other crops.



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These new strains of crops are suitable to the natural conditions in the Philippines with low stalk, high yield and short ripening period. The Chinese vice-premier warmly congratulated the Philippines friends on their achievements and wished them still more successes.

In the afternoon, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his party drove along the winding mountain road to the Philippine Art Centre. On the way, Madame Marcos told the Chinese guests of the scenic spots in the mountains and the training of the teenagers in the art centre.

The Philippine Art Centre was in its holiday best that day. Multi-coloured buntings hung inside and outside the buildings. Teenagers waved coconut leaves, a sign of good luck, to greet the Chinese guests. As Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien entered the art centre, the bank played Chinese songs: "The East Is Red" and "I Love Peking's Tienanmen".

Madame Marcos gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese guests at the centre, to be followed by marvelous performances by the students of the centre. After that, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien cordially shook hands with a girl of fourteen, greeting her on her successful performance. The Chinese guests presented a flower basket to the Philippine actors and actresses.

#### Theater Performance

OWL32012Y Peking NCNA in English 2004 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 13 Mar (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his wife Lin Chia-mei watched the musical and dancing epic "Our History" at the folk arts theatre of the Philippines here this evening.

The performance was specially arranged by Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of President Marcos, in honour of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

President and Madame Marcos accompanied the vice-premier and his wife on the occasion.

Over 10,000 spectators rendered an ovation to the Chinese guests upon their entering into the hall. The band played the national anthems of China and the Philippines. Madame Marcos mounted the white flower flanked stage and delivered an enthusiastic speech. She expressed once again her memory of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the esteemed Premier Chou En-lai. She said in Chinese, "Welcome to Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Madame Lin Chia-mei, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife. Long live the friendship between the Philippines and China which has stood tests for thousands of years."

Hundreds of teenagers performed dance and music epic "Our History" depicting the Philippine people's heroic struggle against colonialists and for independence, freedom and prosperity of their country. The heart-stirring performance were repeatedly punctuated by warm applause from the spectators.

Also accompanying the Chinese guests to watch the performance were Philippine Ambassador to China Narciso G. Reyes and his wife.

Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Ko Hua and his wife Chang Ming as well as other diplomatic envoys here were present.

## Romulo Hosts Dinner

OW132051Y Peking NCNA in English 2036 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 13 Mar (HSINHUA)--Carlos P. Romulo, foreign secretary of the Philippines, gave a dinner at Hotel Plaza here this evening in honour of the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang, Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Ko Hua and his wife Chang Ming and other Chinese guests.

Philippine cabinet members, high-ranking officers of the armed forces and diplomatic envoys of various countries were among the more than 200 in attendance.

In his speech Foreign Secretary Romulo said: Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's visit "attests to the warmth and affection which exist between the peoples of the Philippines and of the People's Republic of China. It is our full expectation that the ties forged recently between our two countries will grow from strength to strength, opening further opportunities for increased cooperation in the spirit of mutual benefit."

He added: "The visit of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attests to another important fact. Our relations prove the validity of the principles of co-existence as a basis for cooperation and for strengthening the fabric of peace among nations. It would have proved a great source of satisfaction to China's great premier, the late Chou En-lai, that the principles which he so eloquently expounded at Bandung in 1955 have gained wide acceptance and become a significant element of international life today."

He pointed out that the Chinese revolution, led by the late Chairman Mao, is one of the great events of the twentieth century. China has regained its status as a great and unified nation, achieving phenomenal progress in all aspects of national life.

He stressed that "the continued growth and stability of China is an important factor in the preservation of peace in Asia. Under Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the People's Republic has already made important contributions towards peace in the region. Speaking for the Philippines, I am particularly gratified by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's expression of support for the objectives of the ASEAN, an organization whose aim is to enhance peace and stability amongst ourselves in the hope that this would contribute to the general stability of the whole of Southeast Asia. Coming as it does at this time when the ASEAN is gaining increased vitality, the assurances of our distinguished guest are especially welcome."

In his speech at the dinner, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "Today, we have the honour of having Madame Marcos' company in our visit, with great interest, to the International Rice Research Institute, the branch campus of the university of the Philippines and the Art Centre of the Philippines, where we were accorded warm and friendly reception. We have had the opportunity of viewing the significant work and remarkable achievements made in agronomical research by the Philippine people and experts under the leadership of President Marcos. On these achievements I wish to extend my sincere congratulations. Meanwhile, we enjoyed the spectacular performances put up by the Philippine teenagers."

We are deeply impressed by the successes attained by the Philippine people in eradicating the influence of the colonialist culture and tapping cultural legacy with the positive organization and promotion by Madame Marcos."

He said: "General Romulo is an old friend of ours. Back at the time of the Bandung conference in 1955, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai came into contact with General Romulo and had friendly conversations with him. At the preparatory meeting for the Second Asian-African Conference in 1964, the late Vice-Premier Chen I also contacted General Romulo on ways to promote friendly Sino-Philippine relations, and they wrote letters to each other after the meeting. Our Foreign Minister Huang Hua, when working at the United Nations, exchanged views on several occasions with General Romulo on the question of developing our bilateral relations and other issues of common interest. It is naturally most heartwarming and pleasant for old friends to meet again."

He said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, we have, apart from making joint efforts to develop our bilateral relations, supported each other and actively cooperated on a number of major international issues, and especially in the struggles to defend the national economic rights and interests of the Third World countries, to combat economic hegemonism, to review and revise the United Nations Charter and to oppose manipulation of the United Nations by big powers. All this has been inseparable from the efforts of General Romulo, of the Philippine Foreign Ministry and other Philippine friends."

The dinner was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship.

#### Philippine Foreign Policy Reviewed

OW130832Y Peking NCNA in English 0810 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 13 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Republic of the Philippines, under the leadership of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, adopts an independent foreign policy and develops friendly and cooperative relations with other Third World countries.

Playing a significant role in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Philippine Government is working, together with other ASEAN members, for regional solidarity and cooperation and for turning the region into a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality". At the first ASEAN summit conference held in February 1976, heads of state of the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia signed a "declaration of ASEAN concord" and a "treaty of Southeast Asian friendly cooperation", which promote cooperation among the ASEAN member countries in the economic, political and social spheres. The Philippines announced in August 1977 the waiving of territorial demand on Sabah which has strengthened ASEAN solidarity through ending the dispute between the Philippines and Malaysia left over by history. An agreement on a ten-percent across-the-board tariff cut in trade between the Philippines and Singapore was reached in 1977. Philippine trade with other ASEAN countries has markedly increased.

In accordance with the Philippine position on the Middle East issue announced by President Marcos in 1973, Manila consistently condemns Israeli occupation of Arab lands as an act of aggression in violation of the United Nations Charter and calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab lands.

It supports the Palestinian people's struggle for restoring national rights and tries to strengthen friendly relations with Egypt. It plans to have economic cooperation with Saudi Arabia and Lebanon and has signed an agreement on dispatching Filipino technicians to Iran. All these diplomatic measures have helped improve its relations with the Arab and west Asian countries.

The Philippines supports the national liberation movement in Africa and the admission of the newly independent African states to the United Nations. It joins the African countries in opposing the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid of the white minority governments in South Africa and Rhodesia. In compliance with UN resolutions, the Philippines has severed all relations with South Africa and supports the sanctions against South Africa and Rhodesia in the economic and other fields.

As the host country to the third ministerial conference of the Group of 77 in February 1976, the Philippines has made important contributions to its success. Later, President Marcos went to Nairobi and delivered a speech as spokesman for the Group of 77 at the Fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and presented the well-known "Manila declaration." President Marcos stressed in his speech the necessity of reforming the relations between the developed and developing countries and the old economic structures. He called for the establishment of a new international economic order which will embody the principles of justice, fair sharing, protection of the weak and freedom from the domination of the strong. The Philippine Government has won international praise and repute for its policy of strengthening solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries.

## EUROPE

ULANFU, OTHERS ATTEND ROMANIAN EMBASSY BANQUET

OW131745V Peking NCNA in English 1721 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Mar (HSINHUA)--Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to China of the delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania led by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

Among the guests at the banquet were Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wu Hsin-yu, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee; Hua Lo-keng and Kuo Hua-jo, members of the NPC Standing Committee; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; and Veh Lin, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade Giosan proposed a toast at the banquet. He said that the delegations had been well looked after and accorded hospitality by leading comrades of the National People's Congress Standing Committee when it toured to various places. There had been an exchange of views about the activities of our two parties, countries and peoples in their efforts to build a new socialist, communist life.



This shows once again that contacts between Romanian and Chinese organs of state power have helped to promote a better understanding between Romania and China and has helped to further develop their fruitful friendly relationship. Comrade Giosan expressed his satisfaction at the opportunity to visit Peking, Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow and at the interesting and fruitful conversations he had had with local party and government leaders.

Comrade Ulanfu said in his toast that the current visit by the delegation had been crowned with success. He expressed the conviction that with the joint nurturing of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Romania would be further developed.

The delegation returned here from Hangchow by special plane this afternoon accompanied by Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. This morning, the distinguished Romanian guests viewed places of historic interest in Hangchow accompanied by the vice-chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Chen Tso-lin.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

##### PALESTINIAN GUERRILLAS CONDUCT RAID AGAINST ISRAEL

OW121827Y Peking NCNA in English 1811 GMT 12 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Damascus 12 Mar (HSINHUA)--Palestinian guerrillas inflicted heavy casualties and material losses on Israeli troops in a series of fierce fightings with the Israeli army and police on the occupied territory yesterday, according to the Syrian paper AL-BA'ITH today.

They destroyed two Israeli personnel carriers which were heading for Haifa from Tel Aviv and killed or wounded all the occupants, the paper said.

The guerrillas also attacked Israeli military targets. In a fierce fight in the town of Tayrah near Haifa, they killed or wounded at least 15 enemy soldiers.

Another guerrilla unit killed or wounded a number of enemy soldiers in a fight in the village of Suwilm.

They also destroyed an enemy military vehicle in a place north of Tel Aviv. At least eight of the occupants were killed or wounded.

The Palestinian guerrillas also attacked enemy military installations in the villages of Saba and Atta and Al-Karmel region, killing or wounding many enemy soldiers and inflicting great material losses on the enemy.

It was reported that the enemy sent out large numbers of troops and armored cars and helicopters in an attempt to encircle and annihilate the Palestinian guerrillas. But their attempt was foiled. The guerrillas returned to their base safe and sound.

The paper said that the enemy was alarmed by the attacks launched by the Palestinian guerrillas and the Israeli cabinet held an urgent meeting to deal with the matter. In addition, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Hoshe Dayan had postponed their visit to the United States and Defence Minister Ezer Weizmann was summoned back from a visit to the United States.

## PEOPLE'S DAILY EXPLAINS NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM

HK140815Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 9 Mar 78 p 3 HK

[Article by the national anthem soliciting group: "The Battle Song of Continuing the Revolution"]

[Summary] The national anthem of the PRC has been adopted by the first session of the Fifth NPC. This is a great event in the political life of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," China has entered a new period of socialist revolution and construction. "In order to suit the revolutionary situation of the new period and to better arouse the whole nation to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, grasp the key link in running the country well, carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end and march toward the great goal of building a powerful and modern socialist country under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua had, upon popular request, instructed us to form a national anthem soliciting group to solicit contributions for the new national anthem of the PRC."

The new national anthem has been produced through the joint efforts of the nation. Upon notification by the soliciting group, 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (including Taiwan compatriots in Peking), the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department and the headquarters of the General Staff of the Military Commission, the military regions the armed services and the various branches of the army as well as concerned ministries and commissions of the Central Committee all attached significance to soliciting contributions and regarded it as an important political task.

Two proposals were drawn up. One was to set new lyrics to the original national anthem music. The second was to write a new national anthem (including music and lyrics). "From early October to mid-December 1977, 318 songs chosen from a host of contributions from 69 units all over the country were recommended to the soliciting group. Among these, 130 used the original music and 188 were new creations." Aside from these contributions of lyrics and scores which were solicited in an organized way, there were also hundreds of others contributed by the masses on their own initiative.

The soliciting group set up a panel of judges made up of experienced lyricists and song writers and invited veteran writers and musicians to be advisers.

On the strength of repeated appraisal and suggestions from the masses, the panel made a decision in favor of setting new lyrics to the original score. The consensus was: "Through the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the war of liberation and the period of socialist revolution and construction, the masses have cherished deep feelings for the original national anthem.

It has always been an inspiration to our revolutionary will and, this day, it is still imbued with tremendous vitality. Moreover, the original score is short but vigorous and easy to sing and to remember."

The Propaganda Department of the Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture examined and discussed the songs recommended by the soliciting group. The leading comrades of the Central Committee took part in the discussions and endorsed the proposal to compose new lyrics for the national anthem. The new lyrics and the recording of the new national anthem were then submitted to the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for perusal and approval. On 5 March 1978 it was unanimously adopted by the first session of the Fifth NPC as the new national anthem of the PRC.

The new national anthem expresses the common aspirations of the people throughout the country. It has a clear-cut theme and does not beat about the bush. Some adjustments have been made in the original score for better harmony. This new national anthem is bound to play a great militant role in "UNITING AND EDUCATING THE PEOPLE AND ATTACKING AND ANNIHILATING THE ENEMY" in the political life of the whole nation.

The new national anthem covers the following major points:

China is a unified multinational state. "Chairman Mao always emphasized the need to strengthen the unity of various nationalities and called on people of all nationalities to unite in a concerted effort to build a great socialist motherland." The first line, "March on, brave people of our nation," expresses the sense of pride of the Chinese nation and shows the great unity of the people of various nationalities.

"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party." The second line, "Our Communist Party leads us on a new Long March," shows that under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, our great country is marching triumphantly forward along the line of the 11th party congress in the continued revolution.

"The ultimate goal of socialist revolution is to build a socialist society and make transition to communist society." The third line, "Millions as one, march on, toward the communist goal," shows the will of the Chinese people to march toward the goal of communism.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng pointed out in his report on the work of the government at the first session of the Fifth NPC: "The general task before our people in the new period of socialist revolution and construction is to carry out firmly the line of the 11th party congress, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and make China a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of the century." The fourth line, "Build our country, guard our country, we will work and fight," catches the spirit of a people striving to accomplish this task and shows the people working selflessly to build the country in peacetime and ready to fight heroically to defend it in time of war.

Three "march on's" follow, calling on the people to go steadily forward toward their lofty goal.

"The great banner of Chairman Mao is the banner of unity in struggle and continued revolution for the people of all nationalities. It is an ever-victorious banner. For over half a century, this glorious banner has guided us from darkness to a world of light and has enabled us to win one victory after another. In the years to come the banner of Chairman Mao will guide us in continuing to vanquish all internal and external enemies, surmount all kinds of difficulties and hardships, work wonders and make greater contributions to mankind. The last line, "Forever and ever, raising Mao Tsetung's banner, march on," bespeaks the Chinese people's determination to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and carry the revolution through to the end.

SUN YAT-SEN'S DEATH COMMEMORATED IN SHANGHAI, OTHER PLACES

OW131457Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1712 GMT 12 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Mar--People of various circles in Shanghai, Nanking, Canton and Wuhan carried out activities today in commemoration of the 53d anniversary of Dr Sun Yat-sen's death.

In Shanghai, responsible persons of the municipal Revolutionary Committee and people of various circles visited Dr Sun Yat-sen's residence in the city this morning. The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the Shanghai Municipal Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and the China Welfare Institute placed baskets of flowers before Dr Sun Yat-sen's portrait. Visiting Dr Sun Yat-sen's residence were: Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chao Hsing-chih, Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee; Chang Cheng-tsung, director of the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee; Liang Kuo-pin, Su Pu-ching, Li Kan-cheng and Wu Jo-an, vice chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee; Han Yang-shan [7281 0111 1472], deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Liu Hsia-jen [0491 0204 0117], Chang Hui-wen [1728 0565 2429], Juan Hsuan-wu [7086 3763 2976] and Wu Ho-hsuan [2976 0735 6513], responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; Wu Yao-tsung, Chao Chao-kou, Chen Chih, Tung Cheng-lang, Li Jui-fu, Wu Chao-kuang, Chiang Lan-sun, Fu Pei-pin, Lei Hsing-han, Lin Tien-lieh, Hsu Wen-ssu, Tsai Tsui-ang, Huo Hsi-hsiang, Kuo Ping-kuan, Ting Chi-min, Tien Huan, Tao Chu-yin, Shih Shuo, Sung Jui-ko, Chao I-hsueh, Li Chin-hsuan and Chang I-chun, personages from various circles; and responsible persons of the China Welfare Institute.

People from various circles of Kiangsu Province and Nanking Municipality held a homage-paying ceremony at Dr Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum this morning. Baskets of flowers were placed before Dr Sun Yat-sen's statue by the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the United front work departments of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee, the Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Nanking Municipal CPPCC Committee, the Kiangsu Provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and the Nanking Municipal Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. Those who took part in the ceremony included: Li Chih-chung, vice chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Fang Chen, vice chairman of the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chu Hui [2612 6540] and Chen Liang [7115 5328], deputy directors, and Chen Yu-sheng [7115 3768 3932], adviser of the United Front Work Department of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chi [1776 1927 6386], deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee; Yang Ting-pao and Hua Cheng-i, vice chairmen of the Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committees; Hsu Mei-feng [1776 5019 1496], vice chairman of the Nanking Municipal CPPCC Committee; Liao Yun-sheng [1675 6663 0581], Hsia Peng-ying [1115 3833 3841], Lai Ti-an [6351 1912 1344] and Ting I-chen [0002 3015 1820], responsible persons of the Kiangsi Provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and the Nanking Municipal Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and Standing Committee members of the Kiangsu Provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee presently in Nanking; Chen Ping-wen, Jen Mei-o, Liu Pen-li, Liu Kuang-wen, Liu Yen-kung, Li Te-chien, Hsiao Pin-po, Wu Pai-tao [NCNA supplies the following explanation for the element tao in the preceding name: tao chu tsao tou--5426 0637 5430 7333], Sung Wen-chih, Chen Chang, Tsou Shu-wen, Lo Ping-chih, Hang Hung-chih, Fan Kuo-sheng, Hu Min, Hsu Ying-jui, Chien Chung-han, Mei Kai-chi, Hsieh Tsung-chou, Chou Wei-hsun, Ssu Hsiao-nan, Kuei Ching-ho, Chang Shih-min, Chang Peng-shou, Chen I-kang, Li Chun-hua, Chang Wen-hsin, Chen I-ting, Li Chiu-ssu, Chiu Hsing-hsiang, Chen Chin-cheng and Chang Wen, personages from various circles; Chang Chen-huan, returned Overseas Chinese; Tseng Jen-tsung, compatriot of Taiwan origin; and representatives of masses of people in Nanking.



People from various circles of Kwangtung Province and Canton Municipality gathered for a ceremony at Dr Sun Yat-sen's Memorial Hall this morning. Liu Tien-pu and Lo Fan-chun, [respectively] vice chairmen of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees; Tan Kuei-ming, Li Ching-yang [2621 7234 7122], Kuo Ling and Tseng Ai-ti, responsible persons of the united front work departments of the provincial and municipal CCP committees; Chou Chih-fei [0719 1807 7378], Tan Tien-tu [6223 1131 1653], I Mei-hou [5852 5019 0624], Wang Yueh [3769 6390], and Lo Pei-yuan [5012 1014 0337], responsible persons of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees; Chin Yuan-pang [4440 0337 6721], Ho Pao-sung [0149 1405 2646] and Chin Shu-i [6855 3219 0308], responsible persons of the provincial and municipal Kuomintang revolutionary committees; and others attended the ceremony. Wang Yueh, vice chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the ceremony. Liu Tien-fu, I Mei-hou, Lo Fan-chun, Tan Kuei-ming and Chin Yuan-pang placed baskets of flowers before Dr Sun Yat-sen's statue on behalf of the provincial and municipal units concerned and the local Kuomintang revolutionary committees. People from various circles attending the commemorative ceremony paid homage before Dr Sun Yat-sen's statue and read the inscription on the monument. Other personages from various circles of the province and the municipality who attended the ceremony were: Hu Hsi-ming, Fang Chun-chuang, Huang Fu-kang, Mo Hsiung, Yeh Shao-hua, Hu Ken-tien, Chen I-pai, Hsiao Ken-hsing, Wang Che-shih, Fan Hsing-teng, Yeh Pei-hua, Li Chen-chung, Li Wei-kang, Huang Ho-chun, Lin Wei-chou and Huang Shu.

A commemorative ceremony was also held this morning by people from various circles of Hupeh Province and Wuhan Municipality. Representatives of the Hupeh Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Wuhan Municipal Revolutionary Committee, united front work departments of the provincial and municipal CCP committees, provincial and municipal CPPCC committees, and the provincial and municipal Kuomintang revolutionary committees placed baskets of flowers before Dr Sun Yat-sen's portrait. The ceremony was presided over by Chien Yuan-to [6929 6678 6995], responsible person of the provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. Attending the ceremony were: Li Fu-chuan, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Hsiung Pei, vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; Hu Chin-kuei [5170 6855 7608], Tsai Chieh [5591 2212], Ho Fang-hung [0149 2455 1347], and Wang Chia-jui [3769 0857 3843], responsible persons of the united front work departments of the provincial and municipal CCP Committee; and Wang Chih-cho [3769 0037 0587], vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Also present at the ceremony were responsible persons of the provincial and municipal Kuomintang revolutionary committees, the provincial and municipal organs of the China Democratic League and the provincial and municipal federations of industry and commerce, namely, Sun Chia-chi [1327 1367 7871], Hsu Tsu-min [6079 4371 1488], Lin Hsien-chang [2651 2009 4545], Chin Yu-chih [4440 5148 0037], Chao Hou-fu [6392 0624 3940], Wang Chi-ching [3769 7139 3237], and Hsu Hsueh-hsuan [1776 7185 6513]; as well as deputies to the Fifth NPC, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee, personages from various circles of the province and the municipality, and representatives of compatriots of Taiwan origin and returned Overseas Chinese presently in Wuhan, namely, Hsia I-kun, Yu Chuan-pin, Wang Te-chang, Wang Mao-tsai, Fang Tun, Kuo Chin-yuan, Yang Chuan, Chu Ping-heng, Hung Tzu-yun, Hung Lu-ching, Tu Chien-tang, Hsieh Chih, Han Ming-chu, Kang Pu, Tang Hung-lueh, Tseng Ching, Hsiao Tso-lin, Tuan Kuo-chieh, Ho Yuan-kai, Tan Po-kun, Kao Kuang-yu, Wang Tien-chao, Chou Yu-te, Chang Hai-shang, Chiang Shui-sheng, Kang Ching-chuan, Wu Hsiu-feng, Hou Chi-hsin and Chen Ying-tung.

## MASSES WELCOME COMING NATIONAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

OW131212Y Peking NCNA in English 1201 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 13 Mar (HSINHUA)--Since the party Central Committee's decision to hold a national science conference this year was announced last September, the daily mailbag of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has had two to three hundred letters from different parts of the country expressing support, making proposals, reporting new science achievements and recommending promising young people, similar letters are being received every day by other national and local science organizations.

An increasing number of scientific research results are being sent in by various places. Units have been set up by the ministries and commissions as well as 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to compare and evaluate these results. According to the Peking Municipal Scientific and Technical Committee, more than 500 research papers have been presented by science departments under the city for the forthcoming conference.

A 300,000-word "Outline of Modern Science and Technology" compiled by a dozen scientists, including Hua Lo-keng, Wu Wen-chun, Wang Pao-jen, Tang Ao-ching and Tang Yu-chi, has been completed. Its aim is to familiarize science enthusiasts with present-day levels in major fields of science and encourage them to work to reach advanced world levels.

There has been an atmosphere of intense interest in science throughout the country. The total number and kinds of scientific and technical books being published have been kept increasing, but still cannot meet the demands.

Shanghai held upwards of 900 symposiums and technique exchange meetings in the last three months of 1977. Meeting sites often had to be moved to larger halls, and still there was standing room only.

Libraries and reading rooms in various parts of the country are complaining of not having enough space for enthusiastic science readers. Radio programmes on popular science have been started. Scientists are initiating the practice of meeting with school children to relate their experiences. Parents are trying to spark their children's enthusiasm for mathematics and electronics. Science has become a favourite theme of writers, poets, musicians, painters and playwrights who are busy with their new works.

In cooperation with scientific and technical personnel, peasants of the Yuyuantan people's commune on the western outskirts of Peking are speeding up the building of the country's biggest modern greenhouse. Though it is still under construction, many kinds of vegetable are already growing well there. One of the vegetable-growers told HSINHUA: "We are working very hard these days. We shall provide the people attending the conference with fresh tomatoes and green cucumbers." Pai Pao-hua, deputy secretary of the commune party committee, added: "Now that we have overthrown the gang of four, we can put every effort into modernizing agriculture."

## QUANTUM CHEMIST ASPIRES FOR GREATER RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS

OW140201Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1322 GMT 10 Mar 78 OW

[Newsletter by NCNA correspondent Kao Shou-te and NCNA reporter An I-chao: "He aspires for Great Achievements--on Professor Tang Ao-ching, a Quantum Chemist"]

[Excerpts] Changchun, 10 Mar--In Spring 1976, when the "gang of four" were frantically trampling the party's principle and policy on scientific work, undermining scientific projects and attacking and persecuting intellectuals, a noted Chinese quantum chemist--Professor Tang Ao-ching of Kirin University--boldly stepped forward and published in Issue No 1 of CHINA SCIENCE an important thesis on quantum chemistry based on research carried out by him and his assistant Ching Yuan-sheng et al., which established a graph theory on molecular orbitals. This basic theoretical research, which was up to advanced world levels, has made the theory of quantum chemistry more comprehensive, concise and readily applicable to various problems. Therefore, as soon as it was published, it excited theoretical chemists both at home and abroad.

Professor Tang Ao-ching is a man never contented with his achievements. While still receiving praise for his theory, he embarked on another project. The graph theory on molecular orbitals could only solve problems on the principle of plane structure reactions for a certain category of organic molecules, namely conjugated molecules. Could the theory be applied to other categories of molecules, or in other words, was it universally applicable? This was a question of interest to quantum chemists and this is what Professor Tang Ao-ching wanted to resolve.

A year later, in Spring 1977, the bright and energetic Professor Tang Ao-ching set forth a graph theory on eigenvalues by working hard with his assistants in the spirit of seizing the day and hour. This new theory resolved the above question. It can be applied to the energy-level and orbital problems associated with the motions of all kinds of molecules and, thus, finds wider application than the graph theory on molecular orbitals.

Professor Tang Ao-ching is strongly motivated to develop the scientific work of the socialist motherland. In early spring of 1950, he returned to the motherland from abroad and since has applied himself to basic theoretical research in chemistry and to teaching under the leadership of the party and the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought. During past years, he worked hard to scale new heights in his specialized fields--quantum chemistry and polymer physical chemistry. He published more than 50 important scientific theses, many of which included major research findings which drew great attention at home and abroad.

In the 1950's he engaged in research on the principle governing the rotatory process within molecules and put forward a formula for calculating energy change associated with the rotatory process within many complex molecules--the "potential energy function formula." Because of this accomplishment, he won a third-class prize awarded by the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1956. With regard to research in the dynamics theory on polymeric reactions, he also presented a unique view and put forth a new theory on polymeric chemistry.

In the 1960's his research findings on the coordinate field theory read at the Asian, African and Latin American Physics Symposium held in Peking aroused extensive interest and favorable comment. This theory is one of several important theories for studying molecular configuration, and even today Tang Ao-ching's findings are considered an advanced world achievement.

In the 1970's he studied the theory on molecular orbitals and established China's calculation method and formula in connection with the principle of conservation of molecular orbital symmetry, thus raising this theory from the stage of qualitative determination to that of semiquantitative determination. In addition, he established graph theories on molecular orbitals and on eigenvalues, marking major breakthroughs with respect to the simple molecular orbital theory which was advanced some 40 years ago.

All these immense achievements show Tang Ao-ching's great contributions to the development of China's basic theoretical research in chemistry and its organic synthesis industry. They also eloquently show that Tang Ao-ching is a staunch fighter daring to strive to reach advanced world levels and bold in scaling new heights.

Two of Tang Ao-ching's research results were achieved while the "gang of four" were seriously interrupting research. This made his achievements valuable.

Tang Ao-ching is not only a scientist dedicated to socialism, but also an enthusiastic, hard-working educator and a good teacher and friend of young workers in scientific and technological fields. He always says all-out efforts should be made in training scientific and technological workers in order to modernize China's science and technology. This is, he says, a long-term task concerning the future of our country. For this reason, he works as hard training specialized personnel as he does in his scientific research. During the 10 years or so prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, Tang Ao-ching taught graduate students and conducted study classes and discussion classes, thus training for the state over 100 specialized personnel to engage in research on substance structures, polymer physical chemistry and quantum chemistry. Now, these specialized personnel are working in various institutions of higher learning and scientific research departments; most of them have become backbone personnel in their respective units. Some representatives at the recently held first National Quantum Chemistry Conference were students of Tang Ao-ching.

Tang Ao-ching pays great attention to dissemination of basic theories. He takes every opportunity to introduce new achievements of foreign countries in chemistry and chemical engineering to domestic chemists and workers, so as to call their attention to and arouse their interest in research work. In 1973, after investigation, he concluded that the chemical industry in our country was faced with the impending problem of selecting suitable catalysts. This prompted him to begin research on the principle of conservation of molecular orbital symmetry, first advanced in 1965, because he knew that further improvement and development of this theory would be of vital significance to selection of catalysts and development of the organic synthesis industry. To acquaint more people with this theory, he delivered lectures in Changchun, Shanghai, Nanking, Hsiamen, Foochow, and Talien to explain the principle of conservation of molecular orbital symmetry in a concise and easy-to-understand manner. This was well received by the masses.

In summer 1975, at the invitation of the Shanghai Organic Chemical Research Institute, Tang Ao-ching went to Shanghai, which was then under the strict control of the "gang of four," to conduct a short course on quantum chemistry for scientific and technological workers there. In this course he introduced for the first time his graph theory on molecular orbitals.

Tang Ao-ching ardently loves young people and is deeply concerned about their growth. Once, he received a letter from a young technician named Jen Chen-kuang of the Wuhsi resin plant. In the letter, this young technician said that he had made a technical innovation which doubled the quantity retrieved of a certain material, thus resulting in savings for the state. In deriving theoretical conclusions, however, he met with difficulty and asked Tang Ao-ching for help.



Seeing the letter, Tang Ao-ching greatly praised what this young man had done and promptly wrote a reply, stating his views and pointing out the way to tackle the theoretical problem. After mailing the letter, however, he felt that this theoretical problem could not be resolved by writing one or two letters. Consequently, he personally made a trip to Wuhsi so as to acquire a detailed understanding of the technical innovation. In talking with Jen Chen-kuang, he not only patiently answered questions on the basic theory of condensation polymerization, but also humbly discussed the questions by putting himself and the young man on an equal footing. On returning to his school, he promptly organized comrades in the laboratory to conduct a series of experiments to clarify the theoretical problem involved in the technical innovation. Finally, he assisted Jen Chen-kuang in correcting the mistakes in his original theoretical reasoning and enhanced the latter's understanding of the theory. Shortly afterward, as a result of Tang Ao-ching's recommendation, this young man took part in a polymer academic exchange meeting sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

At the 11th National CCP Congress held in August 1977 Tang Ao-ching, with tears in his eyes, attentively listened to wise leader Chairman Hua's great call for marching toward the modernization of science and technology. He was as deeply moved as he had been when personally hearing Chairman Mao's teachings and Premier Chou's instructions. History has put a still greater and heavier responsibility on the scientific and technological workers. What will he do to greet this new inspiring task? With limitless aspirations, Tang Ao-ching wants to make still greater contributions. He is exerting all his energy and talent to continue to scale new heights in science.

#### REACTIVATED GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY HOLDS FIRST MEETING

OW140227Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1704 GMT 11 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Mar--The Geological Society of China which had ceased to function for more than a decade because of interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" has been reactivated. On 10 March, the society sponsored a discussion meeting which was presided over by its Acting President Hsu Chieh.

Addressing the meeting, Sun Ta-kuang, director of the State General Geological Bureau said: Geology is a science which involves intensive exploration, and it is essential to promote the development of geological science and technology through contention and exploration in accordance with the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend. Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and particularly the "gang of four" disrupted the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, unbridledly clamoring that they "favored the thought of a single school instead of letting a hundred schools of thought contend." They intentionally confused the differences between academic questions and political problems, often labeled and attacked others, strangled academic thinking, banned academic discussions and denounced studying, thus adversely affecting the development of geological science. We must take further steps to wipe out their pernicious influence and promote academic study activities. All schools of thought should do away with parochial prejudice, help and learn from each other through contention and discussion, make up for each other's deficiencies, and strive to raise the level of science and technology in order to contribute toward building socialism.

At the meeting such matters as the consolidation and strengthening of the society's leading organ, the establishment of certain professional committees, restoration of activities of all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional branches, and development of international academic exchanges as well as a concrete plan for the society's academic activities in the current year were discussed.

Attending the meeting were some 30 geological scientists and scientific educational workers of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The State General Geological Bureau and concerned institutes of higher learning including Yang Chung-chien, Yin Tsan-hsun, Chang Wen-yu, Ku Chih-wei, Lo Sen-hsun, Ma Hsing-tan, Yu Chien-chang, Li Tsai-ju, Chu Hsiao-cheng, Huang Chi-ching, Kao Chen-hsi, Cheng Yu-chi, Sun Tien-ching, Wu Lei-po, Sung Shu-ho, Lin Sheng-chung, Wang Chih, Chu Hsia, Hu Ping, Tung Hsiao-chu, Yueh Hsi-hsin and Kuan Shi-tsung.

#### CHOU EN-LAI'S INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES RECALLED

##### Foreign Languages Stressed

HK101300Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 3 Mar 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Peking Institute of Foreign Languages: "Five Unforgettable Evenings--Recalling Esteemed and Beloved Premier Chou's Loving Concern for the Revolution in Teaching Foreign Languages"]

[Summary] From 6 to 20 November 1970, Premier Chou spent five evenings with teachers and students of the Peking Institute of Foreign Languages discussing ways to improve the teaching of foreign languages.

During the turmoil of the Great Cultural Revolution, teaching of foreign languages was seriously disrupted by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." To eliminate the latter's interference and sabotage and help implement Chairman Mao's instructions on education revolution, Premier Chou received our school's representatives at the State Council Conference Room in the evening of 6 November.

On the basis of the party's educational policy and applying Marxist dialectics in solving problems arising from revolution in education conducted in our school, Premier Chou succinctly outlined ways to improve teaching foreign languages and compiling teaching materials.

At the meeting Premier Chou castigated Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for wildly distorting Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and for metaphysically running wild. He urged us to use Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas to guide the education revolution especially in the fields of social and natural sciences. He was positive in stressing the importance of conducting scientific analysis so as to avoid farfetched reasoning.

"Driven by their counterrevolutionary motive of usurping party and state power, Lin Piao and the 'gang of four' completely negated the great achievements made on the education front during the 17 post-liberation years. They regarded as revisionist gains all that had been achieved in the sphere of education, including teaching foreign languages. This exasperated Premier Chou who defended the systematic way to teach and learn foreign languages. He urged mass discussion of the pernicious influence of the revisionist line, adding that what should be criticized in teaching foreign languages should be criticized correctly. His forceful comment regarding application of Chairman Mao's 'one divides into two' theory in teaching and studying foreign languages served as a vigorous rebuttal of the so-called theory of 'dictatorship of the sinister line' on the education front dished up by the 'gang of four.'"

Stressing the importance of doing things dialectically such as correctly understanding the dialectical relationship between politics and vocational work, Premier Chou urged us not to abandon professional work on the grounds that "it is a very good tool in serving the people."

He encouraged us to strive to attain professional proficiency in teaching foreign languages and urged us to improve ourselves for the sake of future generations, without, however, losing sight of the need to raise our political consciousness.

From the shallow to the deep and with a sense of humor, Premier Chou explained the dialectical relationship between political "Redness" in a broader sense and professional proficiency as applied to our day-to-day work. He exhorted us to conduct the revolution in education in the spirit of "one divides into two"--i.e. giving due consideration to both good and bad aspects--so as to free ourselves from metaphysical influences.

On the problems of fostering Red and expert personnel versed in foreign languages and of acquiring the "three basic skills," Premier Chou went to great lengths to define the dialectical relationship between political ideology on one side and assiduous study of foreign languages and poring over the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the other. He listed history, geography, physics, chemistry and astronomy as subjects we should study so as to broaden our cultural knowledge, considered another "basic skill" to be acquired.

On political ideology as the first "basic skill" to be mastered, Premier Chou was more specific. He said:

"Politics is the commander, it is the most basic of the basic skills. We must master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and study works by Chairman Mao and by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. We must go among workers, peasants and soldiers, learn from and be educated by them. Those who teach and those who receive an education should promote ideological revolutionization."

Premier Chou also encouraged teachers and students of our institute to face the world and brave the storm, tempering themselves in the factory, on the farm and in army units and regarding society as a big classroom.

On mastering foreign languages, Premier Chou urged us to exert ourselves in studying foreign languages well until we had no difficulty in speaking, reading, writing and translating them.

"Premier Chou's instructions regarding mastering the 'three basic skills' comprehensively and correctly embodied Chairman Mao's proletarian education policy. From the shallow to the deep, he defined the dialectical relationship between politics and vocational work and between Redness and professional proficiency. Like a bright beacon, his explanation clarified our thinking and charted for us the right course in conducting the revolution in teaching foreign languages and in fostering Red and expert personnel well versed in foreign languages."

#### Role at Geneva Conference

OW131947Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1407 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Newsletter from Geneva: "We Remember How Your Diplomacy Frustrated the Big Powers--When Premier Chou Visited Geneva"]

[Excerpts] The people remember the April-July 1954 Geneva Conference which discussed several Asian issues. It was the first important international conference held in Geneva after World War II and was the first important international conference that the People's Republic of China had ever attended. The arrival in Geneva of the 200-man Chinese delegation headed by Premier Chou received great worldwide response and drew much attention from all circles in Switzerland.

On 28 April, on behalf of the 600 million Chinese people, Premier Chou delivered his first speech at the conference, speaking in a calm but powerful voice. All participants at the conference listened attentively. Premier Chou comprehensively explained the attitude of the People's Republic of China toward several Asian issues, particularly the Korean and Indochina issues. He strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for promoting its policy of war and aggression in Asia. The justness of his words drew much attention both inside and outside the conference. At a press reception sponsored by the Chinese delegation after the session, some 300 foreign reporters gathered in the conference room of the "reporters' residence" to hear briefings and to request copies of Premier Chou's speech. On the following day, Premier Chou's speech was given prominence on the front pages of not only the Swiss papers, but almost every important paper published in Europe. Another speech given on the same day by another delegate--U.S. Secretary of State Dulles--was only deemed of secondary importance.

Even before the conference had begun, the United States had spread its pessimistic attitude in an effort to sabotage the conference. Dulles had even told the U.S. delegation that, unless his car was in a wreck with Chou En-lai's car, he would never deal with the Chinese delegation. At the conference, Dulles made slanderous charges and attacks against the Chinese, Korean and Indochinese people. With the mettle and valor of a great proletarian politician and diplomat, Premier Chou united with and won over all forces that could be united with and exposed the policies of war and aggression pushed by Dulles and his ilk. However, with joint efforts, U.S. sabotage was finally thwarted and agreement was reached on a cease-fire and a political solution in Indochina. This greatly shocked the American public. The Washington POST noted: "At the Geneva Conference, the United States lost diplomatic face for the first time in its history."

During the conference Premier Chou met many times with British Foreign Secretary Eden. Consequently, China and Britain agreed in June to dispatch charges d'affaires to London and Peking, respectively. Premier Chou also held talks with Mendes-France, the newly-appointed French prime minister and foreign minister, and established good relations with representatives of many other countries. In late June Premier Chou visited India and Burma at their invitations and signed the well-known five principles of peaceful coexistence. Thus, the united front against imperialism was strengthened and U.S. plans for building an aggressive bloc in Asia were disrupted. Premier Chou's active contributions to the Geneva Conference won world esteem for the socialist motherland. U.S. imperialism, not the great People's Republic of China, became isolated.

#### NATIONAL FINANCE-TRADE CONFERENCE TO CONVENE IN MAY

OW111224Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 11 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Mar (HSINHUA)--A national conference for departments of finance and trade on learning from Taching and Tachai will be held here in May and June of this year. It will be presided over by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. This will be the biggest gathering for finance and trade departments throughout the country since the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Originally it was intended that the State Council hold a conference this year centering on how commercial units in urban and rural areas can learn from Taching and Tachai, national pace setters in industry and agriculture.

A preparatory meeting has been recently held here. Participants at the meeting were comrades in charge of financial and trade matters in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as leaders from finance and trade departments under the control of the State Council.



They will see the decision to hold the conference as giving a tremendous boost in morale to the 10 million workers in their sector and see it as a demonstration of the interest that the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has in their efforts. The conference has great significance in arousing the enthusiasm of the finance and trade workers to play their part in the new Long March to build up a modern, powerful socialist country.

The preparatory meeting called on finance and trade workers throughout the country to involve themselves in the further exposure and criticism of the gang of four, to implement firmly the policy "develop the economy and ensure supplies", to make every effort in matters of finance, and to actively expand foreign trade. They were also asked to stimulate the exchange of goods in urban and rural areas, to go all out to support industrial and farm production, to try to improve the life of the people and to serve the people wholeheartedly, so as to greet by concrete actions the forthcoming conference.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY COMMENTATOR ON LEI FENG SPIRIT

HK100835Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 4 Mar 78 p 1 HK

[Excerpts from 4 March LIBERATION ARMY DAILY Commentator's article: "Continue To Carry Forward the Lei Feng Spirit in Our New Long March"]

[Text] Our wise and brilliant leader Chairman Hua is leading us on a new Long March to build our country into a great socialist power with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology in less than a quarter of a century. This is the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, the ideal Chinese people dreamed of for the past century and a great heroic undertaking in the annals of China and the world. The power of models is limitless. In the struggle to realize this magnificent cause, we need tens of thousands of proletarian revolutionary fighters like Comrade Lei Feng to carry forward the Lei Feng spirit in scope and depth.

On 5 March 15 years ago, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao wrote: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng." Premier Chou En-lai, NPC Chairman Chu Te and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping also wrote inscriptions on learning from Lei Feng. In response to Chairman Mao's great call, the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng extensively carried out in the army and throughout the country has played a great educational role in bringing up a new generation of socialist people. Due to the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and particularly the "gang of four," the movement has been interrupted many times. The emphasis on learning from Lei Feng made again at the enlarged conference of the Military Commission in 1975 was for the sake of eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Piao. It was directed against learning from Chang Te-sheng advocated by the "gang of four" and reflected a profile of the struggle between the two lines. After smashing the "gang of four," our wise and brilliant leader Chairman Hua wrote: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat founded by Chairman Mao through to the end." Our esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh also inscribed: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng and serve the people wholeheartedly." Over the past year, many advanced Lei Feng-type units and exemplary personages have appeared, the spirit of Lei Feng has been fostered everywhere and a new socialist style has been manifested. The undesirable social habits created over the years by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" have been swept away enabling people to acquire a new outlook, and they are continuing to play the great role of transforming customs and habits and remolding world outlook. All army units have closely integrated the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng with learning from the Hard-Bone 6th Company and learning from the party committee of a certain division of the Aviation Corps of the air force to speed up the revolutionization and modernization of the building of our army, and the situation is exceptionally delightful.



Lei Feng, whom Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua have called on us to emulate, set a brilliant example of a proletarian revolutionary for 800 million people, 30 million party members and several million PLA commanders and fighters of our country. What is the Lei Feng spirit and what are his fine characteristics? What is a Lei Feng-type proletarian revolutionary fighter? The inscription by our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou is an incisive generalization. These fine characteristics are: The class stand of clearly distinguishing whom should be hated and whom should be loved, the revolutionary spirit of action matching word, the communist style of placing public interest above private interest and the proletarian fighting morale of selfless heroism.

The character of communist fighter Lei Feng has reflected the proletarian world outlook and concentratedly embodied the new fashion of socialist new China. Custom is also a question of work style, and a very important one. Both the party and army must have a fine work style. In those years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" made a mess of customs and seriously corroded people's minds. To learn from Lei Feng, we must firmly grasp this key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," get rid of undesirable customs, and restore and carry forward the fine traditions and styles of our party and army fostered by Chairman Mao, especially the styles of seeking truth from facts, adhering to the mass line and persisting in arduous struggle.

In the talk made by Vice Chairman Teng at a recent group discussion held by the PLA delegation attending the Fifth National People's Congress, he stressed strong emphases on the question of restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and styles in the reports made by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh, and pointed out that restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and styles is a sure guarantee for realizing the four modernizations. For our country to realize the four modernizations of socialism at high speed within the present century so that China's national economy will march in the forefront of the world is no easy matter. Can this be done without the style of seeking truth from facts? Can this be done without the style of dedicated work and arduous struggle? Obviously, the four modernizations cannot be realized without a good work style. Similarly, the revolutionized and modernized building of our army also requires a good work style. Our army is good because its work style is good. In past battles, they would rather underclaim results of battle. Those making false claims of victory were most contemptible and they were not spared by party and army discipline. We have always persisted in following orders, and must fulfill the task regardless of the amount of hardship or the risk to life. The reorganization of work style is a very important aspect of the reorganization of the army. We must become a model on the question of work style. The new Long March has need of such a brilliant example as Lei Feng precisely because the Lei Feng spirit and his character embody the fine traditions and styles of our party and army. In the struggle to grasp the key link in running the country and bringing great order across the land, in grasping the key link in running the army and preparing for war and in the new period of development of socialist revolution and socialist construction we advocate learning from Lei Feng for this important reason.

#### COLLEGE ENROLLMENT PROCESS COMPLETED

HK131630Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 7 Mar 78 p 6 HK

[NCNA report: "Enrollment Work for Institutions of Higher Learning Successfully Completed Throughout the Country--Large Numbers of Gifted People Have Been Discovered Through Examinations, and New Students Are Reporting to Their Colleges"]

[Summary] China's college enrollment work for 1977 has been successfully completed. Large numbers of gifted people have been discovered through examinations. [paragraph continues]

The current enrollment work started 4 months ago, and a total of 5.7 million candidates took part in recent entrance examinations. Among these were senior middle school graduates of the past 12 years and young people from all walks of life.

Despite serious interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" during the past few years, many young people stood up against the adverse current and studied assiduously. Among senior middle school graduates of 1966 and 1967, we have discovered many talented people who had been stifled by the "gang of four" for years. "Some candidates answered not only all the compulsory questions but also the extras. Some have an educational level equivalent to college freshmen and sophomores. Some have grasped the rudiments of several foreign languages. Colleges of liberal arts, sciences, engineering, agriculture, medicine, teacher-training, fine arts and physical culture have admitted large numbers of outstanding students. Many teachers and enrollment personnel have warmly acclaimed the current college enrollment, the first since the smashing of the 'gang of four,' as a 'year of bumper harvest' for spotting talent. They said: With so many talented people in our country, we will have qualified successors to the cause of science."

"The work of admitting students has been carried out in strict accordance with the new enrollment system. Under the principle of making selections on moral, intellectual and physical merit and with reference to personal wishes, students are selected first by key colleges throughout the country and then by ordinary institutions of higher learning. The quality of newly enrolled students during the time the 'gang of four' ran amuck was inimitable. The new students have comparatively high educational standards compared with the past few years. They are also younger. The first group of 395 new students enrolled by Peking University were from 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Fukien, Szechwan, Kwangsi, Anhwei and Kiangsi. Ninety-one percent are party members, the overwhelming majority being workers, peasants and their children. The overwhelming majority have average grades of 70 and more; one quarter of them have grades well above 80; and more than 56 percent are below 21 years of age. Among the 818 new students enrolled by Tsinghua University, 83 percent are party members. Their average age is 20."

"In the current enrollment work, institutions of higher learning conscientiously carried out the party's policies and paid special attention to selecting new students according to their differing requirements. Using the same basic qualifications, colleges of coal and petroleum paid special attention to enrolling workers--and their children--from industrial and mining enterprises; medical colleges paid special attention to enrolling barefoot doctors with outstanding records; teachers' colleges paid special attention to enrolling outstanding teachers of commune-run schools; and agricultural colleges paid special attention to enrolling activists in agrotechnology. Institutions of higher learning also paid special attention to admitting youths of minority nationalities, young compatriots from Taiwan and returned young Chinese from abroad who met the moral, intellectual and physical requirements. Senior middle school graduates of 1966 and 1967 who have richer practical experience but are older were also admitted."

Party committees at all levels also carried forward our party's fine tradition and work style during enrollment work. Individual cases of law and discipline violation and of "taking the back door" were severely penalized.

"At present, party committees in all localities are making further efforts to carry out political and ideological work in a more thorough way. [paragraph continues]

"Those admitted are enthusiastically helped to correctly handle the problems of admission and personal choice of colleges, while those youngsters who have not been admitted are being encouraged to actively grasp revolution and promote production and to improve themselves in the course of practical work. Many youngsters who failed the entrance examinations say that they will never be unworthy of the expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. They will exert themselves in work and in production, continue to study assiduously, constantly raise their educational and scientific levels, and contribute their share toward the cause of our motherland's socialist construction while staying at their respective posts."

PHYSICIST CHIEN SAN-CHIANG DISCUSSES SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

OW140818Y Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 14 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Mar (HSINHUA)--"New China's programme of scientific development started literally from scratch. We broke the blockade imposed first by imperialism and then by social-imperialism and stripped them of their monopoly status. We had only our own strength to rely on." Internationally known nuclear physicist Chien San-chiang made this statement to HSINHUA on the eve of the forthcoming national science conference. He is a vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

"China's level of science and technology can be best measured by the successful tests of atomic and hydrogen bombs and guided missiles and the launching and accurate recovery of earth satellites."

Chien San-chiang, now 65 years old, related his own experiences to illustrate the growth of China's nuclear science. He said: "Nuclear science, a new branch of science, was non-existent in pre-liberation China. When the Chinese Academy of Sciences set up the Nuclear Institute after liberation, the institute had only a dozen research scientists and no equipment, not even of the most primitive kind. The imperialist embargo at the time denied us access to foreign equipment and the Chinese industry was not developed enough to manufacture its own. Undaunted, several young research assistants and I bought outmoded lathes and scrap steel to produce some of the devices we needed.

"Chairman Mao took the decision in 1955 to set up a nuclear industry. By then, our institute's staff had grown nearly tenfold. The period between then and 1958 was one of vast expansion for China's science and technology. By 1958, our staff had grown much larger. That year, inspired by Chairman Mao's words: 'Do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind', many localities began a vigorous programme to train nuclear scientists and undertook research and experiments, the study of raw materials and the application of isotopes."

"Just at this time when we were making progress on our nuclear study programme," Chien San-chiang said, "the Soviet revisionist renegade clique tore up the contracts with China and withdrew its experts. That was 1960. But the Chinese people refused to be intimidated. Following Chairman Mao's instruction: 'Be self-reliant, have large-scale cooperation', Premier Cho En-lai set up the plan and directed that national economic resources and scientific and technological forces be pooled to carry out the programme. Scientists and technicians overcame many difficulties, both theoretical and technical, and successfully exploded China's first atomic bomb on October 16, 1964. The first hydrogen bomb was tested on June 17, 1967."

He said: "It took China 15 years to explode her first atomic bomb, taking as the starting point the early post-liberation days when a dozen young people started their nuclear studies. The earth satellite programme, too, took roughly the same amount of time, from the day when personnel training began, through the experiments, to the year of 1970 when the first satellite was placed in orbit. China exploded her first hydrogen bomb two years and eight months after the explosion of her first atomic bomb. It took other countries a longer time."

Professor Chien went on: "China's development of science and technology on the basis of our own efforts can be elucidated not only in the field of atomic energy but in the development of all scientific work throughout the country. China mapped out a 12-year plan for the development of science and technology (1956-1967) and listed as critical the rising branches of science such as atomic energy, jet technology, computers, semi-conductors, electronics and automation, encouraged by the Great Leap Forward in 1958, the main aspects of the plan were completed in 1962, five years in advance."

In explaining the relationship of working self-reliantly and learning from advanced foreign science and technology, Chien San-chiang quoted Chairman Mao's instruction in 1956: "Our policy is to learn from the strong points of all nations and all countries, learn all that is genuinely good in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields and in literature and art."

He spoke in some detail of the development of science and technology in a number of industrially advanced capitalist countries. "It is impossible for any country which is developing science not to learn what is advanced from other countries and not to buy equipment and obtain advanced techniques from abroad. When we talk about self-reliance, this does not mean a 'closed-door' policy."

"Of course, we do not transplant foreign experience mechanically. Proceeding from the actual conditions of our country, we constantly make improvements and boldly work out new things, striving to scale the new heights of science. Only thus can we act upon Chairman Mao's instructions and make greater contributions to humanity."

Chien San-chiang concluded his talk with HSINHUA by saying: "It is very apparent that the gap between China's scientific level and advanced world levels was widened by the gang of four's sabotage. But, with the positive and negative experience of the past 28 years, with the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, with our superior socialist system and our fairly complete industrial system, and with a contingent of scientists tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and far greater in number than in early post-liberation days, China's science and technology has a good strong foundation. We will surely be able to develop China's science faster and better and approach, catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. At the Fifth National People's Congress Chairman Hua called on us to unite and strive to build a modern, powerful socialist country. Scientists and technicians throughout our country are brimming with confidence and have set their sights high so as to contribute their greatest efforts to accomplishing the four modernizations by the end of this century."



WOMEN AT ANHWEI COMMUNE TO RECEIVE SAME PAY AS MEN

HK130705Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "The (Taohsien) commune party committee in Wuhu County has seriously achieved a good grasp of equal pay for equal work for both men and women and further mobilized the activism of women in vigorously promoting socialism. At present, 3,400 women throughout the commune have actively participated in collective productive labor.

"Last year the commune party committee held many meetings to study how to implement equal pay for equal work for men and women. At the same time, party committee members have gone to various production brigades and production teams to carry out propaganda and to settle the issue of equal pay for equal work for men and women.

"Comrade (Hu Wei-tsai), secretary of the commune party committee, went to the countryside to check up on work. He discovered that women of the (Hsiaopa) production team of (Laochun) production brigade transplanted more seedlings than men and the quality of their work was higher than that of the men. However, the women received fewer work points. Comrade (Hu Wei-tsai) immediately studied the issue along with production team cadres and corrected this incorrect method of unequal pay for equal work between men and women."

Both men and women of the (Chienchuang) production team of (Machiao) production brigade worked under the same conditions and achieved the same results in their work. However, the women received fewer than two-thirds of the men's work points. This situation has now been changed. This production team has greatly raised the basic work points for women and implemented equal pay for equal work for men and women.

TIEH YING ADDRESSES HANGCHOW RALLY ON RETURN FROM 5TH NPC

OW120212Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Representatives of various circles in Chekiang and Hangchow held a rally yesterday morning at the provincial stadium to warmly welcome the triumphant return of our province's deputies who had the honor of attending the Fifth NPC.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the rally. Comrade Tieh Ying, deputy to the Fifth NPC, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, enthusiastically reported on the Fifth NPC to the rally. He conveyed the guidelines of the Fifth NPC and the common feelings and aspirations of all the deputies to the congress.

Comrade Tieh Ying noted that the congress elected long-tested proletarian revolutionaries headed by Chairman Hua as state leaders. The deputies expressed their warm support and high esteem for Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh upon their appointments as premier of the State Council and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee respectively. We have Chairman Hua at the helm and a group of most prestigious, influential and experienced leaders to lead all the people on a new Long March. This is the common desire of the people throughout the country and their greatest joy. It is also the reliable organizational guarantee for building a powerful socialist country. We must uphold and defend the leadership of Chairman Hua, rally most closely round the party Central Committee headed by him and obey Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in everything we do.

Comrade Tieh Ying said: Premier Hua Kuo-feng's report on government work clearly sets forth the general and concrete tasks for the people of our country in the new period of development.



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It comprehensively and accurately embodies Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and fully reflects the common wishes and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities of the country. It is a programmatic document which will guide the government in its work and the people of our country in all activities.

Vice Chairman Yeh's report on the revision of the constitution is also a programmatic document. From the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, it profoundly expounds the guiding thought in revising the constitution, incisively explains the general tasks for the people of the whole country during the new period and the revisions of the articles in the constitution, and clearly sets forth the concrete requirements for implementing the constitution. The new constitution, which comprehensively and accurately expresses Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, fully reflects the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well and sums up the experience in struggling against the gang of four, is the general charter for running the country during the new period and the body of basic laws for bringing about great order across the land. We must seriously study, enthusiastically propagate and resolutely implement all of the important documents adopted by the congress.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta, who was the final speaker at the rally, pointed out that the first thing we should do now is to bring home to every person and every household in the whole province the general tasks in the new period through extensive publicity, study and arousing of the masses. The masses must be informed of the principles and policies, steps and measures to carry out the general and concrete tasks for each locality and each organization. We must, in close connection with the actual situation, make the study of the Fifth NPC's documents and implementation of its guidelines the impetus for carrying out our tasks.

It is necessary to keep a firm hold of the exposure and criticism of the gang of four which is the key link in order to deepen the movement to criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and deal blows at disruptive activities of class enemies and at wanton attacks of capitalist forces. It is necessary to carry out spring farming well, be determined to bring about rapid development of agricultural production, work energetically to carry out all the fighting tasks put forward by Chairman Hua in his work report on the government, and strive to reach the goal of marked success within 3 years by grasping the key link and bringing great order across the land, successfully fulfill the outline of the 10-year plan for the development of the national economy and build China into a great, modern and powerful socialist country by the end of the century.

#### CHEKIANG CCP CIRCULAR ON STUDYING NPC DOCUMENTS

OW131233Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Mar 78 OW

[Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee 10 March circular on studying Fifth NPC documents]

[Excerpts] We hereby call for a study campaign to be publicized and promptly launched to enlighten and educate the province's masses about the general tasks in the new period. The cadres and people must be made aware of the motherland's splendid future, understand the serious tasks ahead and, in particular, realize that achieving socialism's four modernizations is an urgent political task and an important economic task.

The cadres and people must be encouraged to respond to the Fifth NPC's great call: Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and be prepared against war. The entire province must be mobilized to vigorously develop agriculture, do a good job in spring farming, and promote this year's agricultural production. On the industrial and communications fronts, we must increase production and be frugal in order to accumulate more and consume less. We must produce fine quality goods, greatly encourage technical innovations and the technical revolution, and rapidly develop industrial production. We must also make new achievements in commerce, science, culture, education, and public health work.

We must study well and follow Chairman Mao's recommendation to integrate theory with practice. In order to understand the essence of the documents, party committees at and above the county level should establish discussion topics and review study work.

We must link study with the implementation of tasks and plans in units and localities, integrate study with grassroots work, conduct investigations, and improve the leadership's work style, link study of the documents with basic Marxist theory, and strive to comprehensively and correctly grasp Mao Tsetung Thought. Earnest efforts are needed in the study campaign in order to achieve good results. All party committees must insure that the study campaign is successful.

#### KIANGSI LEADER SPELLS OUT TASKS FOR PROVINCE

HK131330Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] On 11 March the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a provincial wired broadcast rally to transmit and implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC. Comrade Chiang Wei-ching, leader of Kiangsi's delegation to the first session of the Fifth NPC, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a report at the rally on the first session of the Fifth NPC to the people throughout the province. Pai Tung-tsai, Huang Chih-chen, Chang Li-hsiung, Chang Chih-yung, Wang Chao-jung, Chao Chih-chien, Wan Li-lang, (Wang Lin-te), (Tung Chao) and Wang Chao-ping, responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party, government and army and of the PLA units stationed in Kiangsi, attended the rally. Also present were Hsiang La-yu, Standing Committee member of the Fifth NPC, and all our province's delegates to the Fifth NPC. Also taking part in the rally were responsible persons of various departments of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, the provincial CPPCC and various mass groups and all representatives who attended the provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry. There were more than 600 branch sites throughout the various prefectures, municipalities, counties and provincial-level departments. Some 6 million people listened to the broadcast. Comrade Pai Tung-tsai, secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the broadcast rally.

Chiang Wei-ching's report is divided into three parts. The first part introduced the activities of the first session of the Fifth NPC.

The second part of his report concentrated on the theme of the congress--"The General Tasks for the New Period." He said: "Mobilizing the people of various nationalities throughout the country to unite and struggle to build a modern and powerful socialist country is the theme of this congress. Chairman Hua delivered a report on government work at the congress. It was in keeping with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the party's basic line during the historical period of socialism. The report explained the general tasks of our country's people during the new period of development in socialist revolution and construction.

"The tasks are: Resolutely implement the line of the 11th national party congress, persistently continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly conduct the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation, and build our country into a great and powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology within this century."

The third part of the report dealt with the question of how to transmit and implement the NPC spirit and demanded that three upsurges be whipped up immediately. Comrade Chiang Wei-ching said: [begin recording] "We must ride on the strong east wind of the successful closing of the Fifth NPC, quickly take action and struggle with one heart and one mind to fulfill the general tasks for the new period."

1. Immediately whip up an upsurge in mass propagating, studying and mobilizing. Party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels and various departments and PLA units must organize party members, cadres and people to study Chairman Hua's work report on the government, the new constitution and Vice Chairman Yeh's report on the revision of the constitution. From the upper to the lower levels, from inside the party to outside the party, everyone must have a clear goal.

"It is imperative to vigorously propagate the constitution. The people throughout the country must abide by the constitution. We must resolutely struggle against those people that violate the constitution. All cadres, particularly all leading cadres, must become models of propagating, abiding by and safeguarding the constitution. It is necessary to strictly follow the constitution in handling either contradictions among the people or contradictions between ourselves and enemies, and to protect the dignity of the law."

"2. Further whip up an upsurge in thoroughly exposing and criticizing, the gang of four. Although we have won very great victories in our struggle against the gang of four, the movement is developing in a very uneven way. Investigation work is still very arduous and the pernicious influence of the gang of four has not been eliminated."

The understanding of the leaders of some places and units of the significance of the great political revolution of exposing and criticizing the gang of four is not very high. The leaders have not done a good job of leading the masses. A handful of places and units has not even unfolded the movement very well. Individual places and units are facing the serious situation of clamping down the lid, suppressing the masses and changing the general orientation of the struggle. It is essential to thoroughly and effectively change this situation.

"Kiangsi has suffered greatly at the hands of Lin Piao and the gang of four. Its external and internal wounds are very serious. We must be fully aware of the situation and definitely not underestimate its seriousness. We must greatly enhance our determination and exert our greatest efforts in waging the struggling through to the end. We definitely must not give up in the course of the struggle, must not eat the pot of half-cooked rice or leave any hidden danger."

At present, we must organize all forces to conduct the third campaign well. Various places, fronts and departments must thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four in a planned way and resolutely eliminate their pernicious influence. It is necessary to continuously, thoroughly and relentlessly criticize the gang of four's close followers in Kiangsi.

We must continuously and penetratingly do a good job of investigation work.

"It is necessary to thoroughly and clearly investigate the persons and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities in usurping party and state power no matter to what group of people they used to belong or whoever they may be." We must seek truth from facts and solve the problems according to their nature and importance. We must eliminate all the interference and sabotage and seriously do a good job of investigation work.

"We must immediately investigate the events and persons that should be investigated and have not been investigated. As for those events and persons that have not been clearly investigated, we must thoroughly and clearly investigate them. As for those that have been clearly investigated, we must, according to the party's policies, thoroughly correct and transform the ones that should be corrected and transformed. It is essential to continuously strike at two things amid the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must deal blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the assaults of urban and rural capitalist forces. We must thoroughly and penetratingly carry out our investigation work. We must use the method of combining the urban areas, the upper level and the inside with the rural areas the lower level and the outside, and further strike at two things throughout the province."

"3. Quickly whip up an upsurge in vigorously working and quickly promoting. We must use the spirit of the Fifth NPC as the powerful motive force to promote industrial and agricultural production and all work, and whip up a new upsurge in vigorously working and quickly promoting. Various places, departments, units and PLA units must remobilize the masses. After investigation and study, it is imperative to formulate short-term and long-term plans." We must quickly change the backward features of our economy and technology and catch up with and surpass domestic and foreign advanced levels. [end recording]

Comrade Pai Tung-tsai also spoke at the rally. He said: [begin recording] Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels throughout the province must strengthen leadership and do a good job of transmitting, studying, propagating and implementing the spirit of the Fifth NPC. They must advance our province's socialist revolution and construction cause to a new stage. [end recording]

#### FUKIEN PARTY HOLDS RALLY TO CONVEY 'SPIRIT OF NPC'

HK131400Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 12 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 11 March the Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally of cadres of provincial and municipal organs in the provincial gym in order to transmit the spirit of the first plenum of the Fifth NPC. The rally demanded that the people throughout the province boldly publicize and study the spirit of the first plenum of the Fifth NPC mobilize in a big way and strive to realize the general tasks of the new stage. Leading comrades of the Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Liao Chih-kao, Ma Hsing-yuan, Chiang Li-yin and Chin Chao-tien attended the rally. Leading comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees were also present. Comrade Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided. On behalf of our province's delegates to the Fifth NPC, Comrade Chiang Li-yin, secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC, gave the transmission report at the rally.

After introducing the spirit of the reports delivered by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh at the Fifth NPC, Comrade Chiang Li-yin pointed out: "We must boldly conduct propaganda, study and mobilization as quickly as possible among the people throughout our province. We must organize the cadres and people to seriously study the documents of the Fifth NPC before 1 July so as to enable everyone to know about the general tasks of the new stage. Leadership groups at all levels must take studying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of the Fifth NPC as the most important task and grasp it tightly and well."



In connection with the actual situation of our localities, departments and units, in the process of study we must seriously discuss the questions of what to do in the new stage of development and how to contribute to the four modernizations so as to turn the spirit of the Fifth NPC into the practical actions of the people, grasp the key link in running Fukien, work hard and contribute to the four modernizations."

PAI JU-PING ATTENDS SHANTUNG MEETING TO DISCUSS NPC

OW132050Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 78 OW

[Summary] "On the morning of 11 March the Shantung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a provincewide wired-broadcast conference on implementing the resolutions of the Fifth NPC. The conference called on people throughout the province to become mobilized for whipping up an upsurge in studying, publicizing and implementing the Fifth NPC resolutions; answer the conference's call and fulfill all the fighting tasks formulated at the Fifth NPC; closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua in the new Long March; and strive to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

"Responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Pai Ju-ping, Li Jih-nai, Chin Ho-chen, Li Chen, Hsu Lei-chien, Kao Chi-yun, Sung Ching-yu, Li Tzu-chao, Yao Shih-chang, Yang Po, Liu Peng and Chu Pen-cheng attended the conference. Also attending were responsible persons of all departments, committees, offices and bureaus under the Shantung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and a number of colleges and universities.

"The Shantung provincial stadium in Tsinan was the conference's main site to which all communes of the province were hooked up. Cadres and masses of government offices, factories, mines, enterprises, shops, middle and higher schools and urban neighborhoods throughout the province participated.

"Comrade Chin Ho-chen, secretary of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, made a speech. He first discussed the Fifth NPC's great work and its profound, far-reaching significance. He said that, by raising Chairman Mao's great banner, this NPC had become a major step in continuing the new Long March. This conference, which discussed the construction of a modern and powerful socialist China, was unprecedented in scale and of great historical significance. "He said the NPC was especially important because it must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the party line formulated at the 11th National CCP Congress, further eradicate the pernicious influence of the gang of four, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, broaden socialist democracy, mobilize all positive factors, unite all the forces that can be united, develop a fine situation and strive to make China a great, modern and powerful socialist country. The NPC took place in an invigorating atmosphere which greatly inspired the people. It was truly a conference of unity and victory."

He said: Our Shantung deputies to the conference studied the reports by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh and the other congress documents. Greatly inspired, they are all determined to raise Chairman Mao's great banner, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, adhere to the party's basic line, its general line for the historical period of socialism and its mass line, uphold the party's united front, and clarify the confusion with regard to right and wrong in line, ideology and theory, which was created by the gang of four. Comrade Pai Ju-ping then gave firm instructions on how to implement the Fifth NPC resolutions.



CHENGCHOW RAILWAY BUREAU TRIUMPHS OVER GANG FOLLOWERS

OW140634Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 11 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Chengchow, 11 Mar--Under the kind concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the Chengchow Railway Bureau, the communications and transport center of the central plains, has achieved one victory after another in the continuously deepening mass movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and their sinister henchman in the bureau. After a year's in-depth exposure and criticism and investigation, the bureau has now basically completed the investigation of the people and incidents in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power, basically straightened out the rights and wrongs in line confused by the gang and their sinister henchman, and exonerated and reversed verdicts against targets of seriously wrong and mistaken accusations. As a result of investigations, there has been marked success in grasping the key link and running the railway well. The situation along the thousand-li long railway is gratifying, as the 100,000 workers and staff are proud and elated and the whole bureau has taken on a new look.

The Chengchow Railway Bureau was a "disaster unit" when the "gang of four" interfered with, strictly controlled and seriously disrupted it. The gang's sinister henchman in the Chengchow Railway Bureau went to Peking in March 1976 where the renegade Chiang Ching personally gave him confidential instructions and promised to put him in charge of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee. After returning to Honan, this character stirred up evil winds to disrupt the provincial party committee and plunge the central plains into chaos. In the Chengchow Railway Bureau he increased his efforts to usurp party and state power and blatantly sabotaged communications and transport, thereby halting work and depriving half of China of large quantities of coal.

After the gang was smashed, that former Chengchow Railway Bureau party committee cadre, who sold himself to the gang, obstructed and sabotaged the exposure, criticism and investigation movement by conspiring with the gang's bourgeois factional force to cover up problems, repress the masses, and arrange false investigations.

Deeply concerned about the Chengchow Railway Bureau's struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued timely and important instructions to strengthen bureau leadership and rapidly develop transportation. The Railway Ministry and the Honan provincial party committee strengthened their leadership over the Chengchow Railway Bureau, and the Railway Corps also dispatched a powerful and effective team to the bureau to help in its work, thereby quickly regaining that portion of power usurped by the gang's sinister henchman and their factional backbone elements. The new bureau party committee boldly aroused the masses to fight a vigorous people's war to expose and criticize the "gang of four" by adopting the following measures:

First, the Chengchow Railway Bureau secretary personally took charge of investigative work and frequently visited various grassroot stations and zones along the Peking-Canton and Lanchow-Leinyunkang lines, including those in Loyang, Loho and Hsinyang, to investigate, appraise the situation, determine the key targets for investigation and identify the main crimes to be investigated. The party committee formulated investigative work plans, held many conferences, and selected nearly 1,000 staunch cadres of strong party spirit and fine work style to augment and strengthen the various level special investigative work groups.

In addition, the party committee's principal responsible comrades also attached importance to identifying typical examples and key points. The party committee secretary personally reviewed the data on all backbone elements who actively took part in the gang's conspiracies to usurp party and state power, analyzed their cases, and made plans for the campaign. Furthermore, he also participated directly with those who knew about the cases.

Second, exposure and criticism was combined with investigative work and examination of special cases was combined with a vigorous mass movement to insure that exposure, criticism and investigation were carried out simultaneously and that investigation stimulated criticism and criticism encouraged investigation. At first some bureau units neglected the masses and only emphasized the necessity to mobilize the small number of people in charge to conduct investigations. After discovering that some units confined themselves just to criticism without doing any investigative work, the bureau party committee mobilized the masses for vigorous exposure and criticism. In the various exposure-and-criticism meetings, the workers and staff carried out a face-to-face struggle against the gang's sinister henchman and the gang's factional backbone elements in the bureau, and exposed much evidence for the investigation. The various units lost no time in investigating inside their own units and elsewhere to insure that all evils were eliminated and no hidden dangers undiscovered.

Third, during investigation, we paid great attention to implementing party policy and to strictly distinguishing between the two different types of contradictions in order to correctly handle them. On the basis of 11th CCP Congress policy, we drew strict distinctions between revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries, between backbone elements of the "gang of four's" bourgeois factional setup and those who committed ordinary political mistakes, between good people who made mistakes and bad elements who did evil, and between those who admitted their crimes and those who refused to repent.

We also took resolute measures against, and dealt merciless blows to, those persistently reactionary counterrevolutionaries and other bad elements who were deeply hated by the people for following the "gang of four" and for viciously attacking Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and other leading comrades. They received no leniency

We tried through criticism and education to rehabilitate those who committed crimes. To grant pardons as quickly as possible, people were allowed to confess their wrongdoings at "explanation meetings." By psychologically offering leniency to those who confessed, while promising punishment to the unrepentant, the backbone elements of the "gang of four's" factional setup were given an option. By using this psychology and by implementing party policy, we smashed the bourgeois faction fostered for years by the "gang of four's" sinister henchman in the Chengchow Railway Bureau.

The Chengchow Railway Bureau party committee won over more than 95 percent of cadres and workers and did not allow a single bad element to escape. It punished that small number of bad elements, but did not harm good people. While stepping up its investigation, the Chengchow Railway Bureau party committee stressed: "WE MUST EMPHASIZE EVIDENCE, INVESTIGATION AND STUDY, AND WILL NOT ACCEPT EVIDENCE FROM FORCED CONFESSIONS, WHICH ARE STRICTLY FORBIDDEN." The party committee also arrested all counterrevolutionaries on the basis of absolutely irrefutable evidence resulting from repeated investigations.

In the meantime, the Chengchow Railway Bureau party committee convened worker meetings to rehabilitate revolutionary masses once accused by the "gang of four" and their sinister henchman of being counterrevolutionaries, to free innocently detained people, restore their reputations and assist them in accordance with party policy.

Our clear-cut policy to rectify everything the gang threw into disorder has been instrumental in heightening the fighting will of the vast number of workers and staff members, in uniting all those who can be united and in totally isolating the handful of class enemies still obstinately refusing to repent. This policy has also dealt class enemies telling blows and has increased the investigation's speed.

The Chengchow Railway Bureau investigation and its triumphant results in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" have greatly inspired the vast numbers of workers and staff members to fully show their enthusiasm for grasping revolution and promoting production. They have been able to keep the two trunk railway lines between Peking and Canton and between Lanchow and Lienyunkang constantly open. The Railway Bureau Overfulfilled last year's annual transportation plan 1 month ahead of schedule, thus establishing a record for itself. The railway bureau also made a good start this year by bettering the record for January of last year.

#### CIRCULAR ON STUDYING NPC DOCUMENTS ISSUED IN HUNAN

HK140913Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] On 11 March the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on seriously studying the documents of the Fifth NPC. After praising the congress, the circular says: We must quickly whip up an upsurge in publicizing, studying and implementing the spirit of the Fifth NPC in a big way and seriously study congress reports made by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh and the new constitution, so as to fully understand the general tasks of the new period and work hard to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state within this century.

The circular notes: "In our study we must carry forward the revolutionary learning style of integrating theory with practice and continue to study hard. In connection with the movement to 'criticize one thing, strike at two and rectify three,' we must deeply expose and criticize the ultrarightist nature of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and all its manifestations, and eliminate their pernicious influence. We must relentlessly strike blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and capitalist forces, and deeply dig up the gang of four's social foundation.

In connection with the reality of socialist construction, we must deeply conduct the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, strive to build our province industrially and march toward the four modernizations. In connection with the reality of our thinking, we must strive to remold our world outlook and further raise our awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must also integrate study with practice and practice while studying so as to deeply understand the essential spirit of the documents and promote our work.

"Party organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership and seriously organize the people to publicize and implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC. Leading cadres must take the lead in studying the documents well and immediately organize the masses of cadres and people to study.

"We must seriously adhere to the study systems, give full play to party schools at all levels, political evening schools and part-time theory forces, and cultivate and train backbones to give lectures and assist the people in their study. In studying and publicizing the spirit of the Fifth NPC we must use various kinds of propaganda tools according to practical conditions. However, we must pay attention to producing practical results and must not play at formalism."

#### HUNAN MUNICIPALITY ATTACKS RURAL MANPOWER DRAIN

HK130310Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Mar 78 HK

[Text] In the movement to criticize one thing and strike at two, the Lengshuichiang Municipal CCP Committee has seriously investigated rural manpower which has blindly flocked to the city, thus effectively supporting spring farming. Last December, after listening to reports of various departments concerned on the situation of rural manpower blindly flocking to the city, the municipal CCP Committee attached great importance to the matter. It decided to set up a group in the office for criticizing one thing and striking at two to investigate the drifting away of manpower and especially to issue circulars on investigating this manpower. It has held special meetings to unify thinking at all levels and to determine key points for investigation. It has integrated both higher and lower levels, both inside and outside, and both city and countryside, thus dealing blows at spontaneous capitalist forces.

In investigating the manpower drain, it has also seriously implemented party policies and made distinctions between different situations, handling them in different ways:

1. In the movement it is necessary to take as the key points those class enemies who instigated the drifting away of manpower, sabotaged production and made exorbitant profits. It is necessary to severely criticize them and coerce them to make good for what they took.
2. As for those craftsmen, wooden cart teams and affiliated workers who blindly flocked to the city, it is necessary to coordinate with local units to run study courses and to conduct socialist education. It is necessary to criticize the mistakes of blindly flocking to the city and of engaging in sideline production, do a good job of political and ideological work, and mobilize them to return to their production teams to vigorously develop spring farming.
3. As for a small number of units where there is really a shortage of labor, they should report this in their plans for part-worker, part-peasant laborers. After examination by municipal labor departments and approval by prefectural labor departments, they should consult the counties concerned to arrange for solving the problem. Or, they may follow procedures to rehire those part-worker, part-peasant laborers they had arranged to work in factories and mines last year.

#### HUNAN DEMANDS 'GREAT BREAKTHROUGH' IN 1978 GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK131430Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Mar 78 HK

[Summary of article by Hunan Provincial Agricultural Bureau: "Exert Great Efforts to Promote Early Rice Production"]

[Summary] "With the impetus of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, early rice production in Hunan developed rapidly at one time. However, it has declined since 1974.



As a result, although the production of late rice has increased rather greatly in recent years, due to the effect of early rice, the increase in the province's total grain output has been slow. The provincial CCP Committee has demanded the province achieve a great breakthrough in grain production this year. To meet this demand, we must first summon up great determination and exert great efforts to promote early rice production. We should set new records both in average yield and total output. Average yield in the counties should reach 500, 600 or 700 catties per mou. This is an arduous task we are completely capable of accomplishing.

"With the gang of four overthrown, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be implemented in a still better way. So long as we further expose and criticize the gang of four, seriously unfold the mass movement to learn from Tachai, do a good job of the movement to criticize one thing and strike at two, grasp the weak links and make technical innovations in a big way, we can certainly achieve a high output of early rice." In scientific cultivation it is necessary to get a good grasp of the following tasks:

1. Fulfill the sown area plan. "In recent years in the province early and late rice have each been sown in 31 million mou. We must sow this much this year. In working out sowing areas, we must attach importance to acting in the light of local conditions. Areas more than 500 meters above sea-level in northwest Hunan and more than 700 meters in southern Hunan--places where temperatures, water conservancy, sunshine and other natural conditions are not beneficial to reaping a high output of double-crop rice--should carry out suitable readjustments. These places should develop a cultivation system of growing single-crop hybrid mid-season rice together with single-crop potatoes. Areas suited to growing double-crop rice should plant more early rice than previously."
2. Do a good job of cultivating green manure and organize manure work in a big way. How well green manure is cultivated has a direct affect on early rice production. We must step up the tending of green manure crops in the next 3 weeks and also organize a movement to collect manure, insuring 60 or 70 piculs to more than 100 piculs of high-quality domestic and miscellaneous manure for each mou of early rice.
3. Do a good job of seed selection with the emphasis on late-ripening varieties. Experience gained over many years has shown that yields of late-ripening varieties are several tens of catties to over 100 catties per mou higher than those of early or medium-ripening varieties.
4. Cultivate sturdy rice seedlings. It is necessary to take precautions against possible spring frost and use greenhouses and plastic sheeting in seedling cultivation.
5. Practice rational close-planting, striving to plant more seedlings in order to overcome dull, wet weather and achieve high yields.
6. Do a good job of crop tending. This involves irrigation and drainage, manuring and precautions against plant diseases and insect pests.

#### HUNAN COUNTY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PRODUCTION TEAMS

HK131435Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] In formulating this year's production plans, party organizations at all levels in Huaihua County have respected the production teams' right of self-determination.



The masses have worked out plans and discussed measures. This has greatly mobilized cadre and peasant activism. Plans have now been basically formulated for each field and plot.

There is great variety in natural conditions in this county, ranging from hills to high mountains. In the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four, the county CCP Committee organized cadres and masses to study the relevant instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua, and party policies. Everyone then understood: "The production team is the basic accounting unit in rural people's communes. Under the guidance of state plans, production teams have the right to carry out cultivation in the light of local conditions and the season and to formulate their own measures for increasing production. To exercise active and correct command conforming to objective reality, we must proceed from the actual conditions of each production team and respect the production teams' right of self-determination. In this way, we can bring into play their activism and initiative."

Having enhanced understanding, leadership at all levels has paid attention to formulating this year's production plans in accordance with actual conditions. They have paid attention to the following points:

"1. In formulating sowing plans, they persistently carry out work from bottom to top and by combining upper and lower levels, and oppose the previous method of the county setting targets, the commune passing them downwards and production teams rigidly following them. Under the guidance of the state plan, production teams have the right to make flexible arrangements. At the same time they teach cadres and masses to eliminate the capitalist trends of freedom in sowing in order to insure that plans conform to socialist orientation.

"2. In working out measures for increasing production, they persistently act in the light of local conditions and first conduct experiments.

"3. They maintain stability in the production team labor forces in order to insure that plans can be fulfilled. In connection with the movement to criticize one thing and strike at two, while deciding on production plans, the whole county has carried out a big stock-taking of the labor force. As a result, labor forces engaged in illegal employment have rapidly returned to their production teams, insuring the fulfillment of plans.

#### WUHAN HOLDS MECHANIZATION CONFERENCE, NOTES DEFICIENCIES

HK130550Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "The Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee recently held a conference on agricultural mechanization. The conference seriously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works 'China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward' and 'A Letter on Farm Mechanization' studied and formulated plans for basically realizing agricultural mechanization in the suburban areas and counties by 1979, and studied and formulated measures for implementing the plans.

"The conference pointed out: In recent years the suburban areas of Wuhan have made considerable progress in agricultural mechanization. At present, Wuhan has 1,200 large, medium and small tractors with a total of 45,000 horsepower; 6,300 hand-guided tractors with a total of 73,000 horsepower; 720 vehicles for agricultural use and 8,000 mechanical plowing boats, transplanting machines and windrow-mowers. However, the increase in agricultural machinery still cannot match the needs, and our level of agricultural mechanization is still very low."

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The conference urged party organizations at all levels throughout the municipality to raise their understanding of the significance of agricultural mechanization and strengthen leadership over the work. It also called on all professions to support agricultural mechanization in a big way.

#### KWANGSI PARTY SECRETARY ENUMERATES NPC-INSPIRED TASKS

HK140205Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 11 March the Kwangsi autonomous regional party committee held a rally in Nanning to transmit and implement the spirit of the first session of the Fifth NPC. Liu Chung-kuei, Chin Ying-chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Tu I, Chao Hsin-jan, (Lo Li-pin), Chou Kuang-chun, Huang Jung, Ho I-jan and Kuo Yao-ching, responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees and the Nanning municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; and (Li Ying-tan), (Tso Ssu-chin) and (Chen An), consultants to the regional Revolutionary Committee, attended the rally. Cadres, staff, workers and people of various nationalities of organs directly subordinate to the autonomous region and Nanning Municipality, and of factories, mines, enterprises, schools, streets and the urban, suburban and rural areas, a total of 257,000 people, listened to the broadcast about the rally at 181 sites. The central site was the auditorium of the regional Revolutionary Committee.

"Comrade Huang Jung, vice chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, presided over the rally. Comrade Tu I, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and vice chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, delivered a transmission report on the Fifth NPC."

After transmitting the main contents and significance of the first session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Tu I called on party organizations and revolutionary committees of various units and departments throughout the region to quickly whip up an upsurge in mass propagating, studying and implementing the spirit of the congress. Various units must proceed from their actual situation and spend 2 to 3 months studying. Factories and rural areas can conduct study through political and cultural evening schools.

Comrade Tu I said: "At present, the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four is deeply developing. We must strive to do a good job of conducting this campaign. In the struggle we must diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and get a good grasp on the weapons for struggle so that we can conduct penetrating criticism theoretically and ideologically. We must correct one by one the right and wrong they reversed, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence, and completely and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"It is necessary to do a good job of rectifying the various fronts and revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style. We must continuously expose and criticize the gang of four, deal blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the frantic assaults of capitalist forces and implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level. We must promote stability and unity and victoriously achieve the target of grasping the key link of class struggle, bringing about great order across the land and achieving great success in 3 years. We must consolidate and develop the great achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."

We must persistently achieve high speed and quicken the pace of socialist economic construction. Cadres at all levels must actively participate in collective productive labor, improve leadership style and deeply conduct mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai. It is imperative to promote agriculture, industry and the whole national economy.

"At present, we must strive to do a good job of promoting spring farming. Industry, finance and trade must be developed along the line of promoting agriculture. We must strive to do a good job of promoting industry, finance and trade in order to promote agriculture. In 1978, we must score greater achievements than last year."

We must strengthen the great unity of the people of various nationalities. It is impossible to build a modern and powerful socialist country with the help of only a handful of people. It is imperative to rely on the unity of all the people. We must wholeheartedly rely on the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, unite more than 95 percent of the cadres and people, and develop the revolutionary united front. We must completely and correctly implement various party policies. It is necessary to unite all forces that can be united and to fully mobilize various positive factors. We must carry forward democracy, listen to all useful opinions and give full play to the wisdom of the masses so as to do an even better job of socialist revolution and construction and to score greater achievements.

**'DOMESTIC SIDELINE PRODUCTION' ENCOURAGED IN KWANGSI**

HK131405V Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The Chungshan County CCP Committee has seriously studied the 60 articles for the rural people's communes, eliminated the pernicious influence of the gang of four, abolished various "indigenous policies," and revived and implemented party rural economic policies. This has effectively stimulated cadre and mass socialist activity, developed production and enlivened the markets.

"In 1976, while under the influence of the gang of four's revisionist line, the Chungshan County CCP Committee issued a circular setting down specific regulations on the '10 prohibitions.' For instance, produce from private peasant plots, fruit from their trees, products made from their bamboo, and timber, charcoal and so on were all prohibited from being marketed. Anyone violating this was pursuing capitalism and had to be criticized and severely handled. After these '10 prohibitions' had been announced, certain communes and brigades, implementing the spirit of this circular, went even further and formulated even stricter indigenous policies for their own units. Due to the fact that these indigenous policies were carried out, at one stage no vegetables, fruit, wood, charcoal or bamboo implements were sent to market, seriously damaging cadre and peasant socialist activism. Cadres and masses strongly objected to these indigenous policies and forwarded criticisms to the county CCP Committee."

To get rid of the gang of four's pernicious influence and correct the ideological and political line, last May the county CCP Committee held an enlarged meeting attended by commune party committee secretaries, leaders of work teams conducting education in the party's basic line and leading cadres of various county organs in order to conduct open-door rectification. They seriously studied the 60 articles for the rural people's communes and examined the situation in the county in the light of those articles.

As a result, the county CCP Committee members realized the importance of allowing and encouraging the peasants to develop domestic sideline production so as to increase the supply of commodities, increase peasant income and liven up the rural markets.

On behalf of the committee, the county CCP Committee secretary conducted a serious self-criticism at the meeting and openly announced: "All indigenous policies formulated by the county, communes and brigades in the past are to be cancelled. As for rural trade fairs, apart from those materials whose marketing is prohibited by state regulations, peasants are allowed to sell at the fairs other agricultural and sideline products and indigenous products, as well as the small animals, poultry and egg products left over after state procurement plans have been met, so as to help to correct shortages and surpluses, enliven the rural markets and meet the people's needs in many aspects."

The peasants fervently welcomed the county CCP Committee's action. While actively doing a good job of collective production, they developed proper domestic sideline occupations. Last year the county reaped a bumper grain harvest, with output more than 10 percent higher than in 1976 and 5.6 percent over the record year of 1975. The county over-fulfilled by 10.7 percent its procurement quota for agricultural and sideline products.

"To fully and correctly implement party rural economic policies and further develop the excellent situation, the county CCP Committee recently launched the cadres and masses to seriously study the 60 articles, implement party rural economic policies, and correct right and wrong in policies reversed by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four. The county CCP Committee demanded party organizations at all levels step up ideological and political work, further mobilize cadre and peasant socialist activism, develop agricultural production at high speed and build Chungshan into a Tachai-type county as soon as possible.

#### KWANGSI DAILY Comment

HK131415Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 78 HK

[KWANGSI DAILY short commentary: "Be Bold in Correcting Indigenous Policies"--date not given]

[Summary] In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Chungshan County CCP Committee has examined its errors in formulating its own indigenous policies and properly implemented party rural economic policies, thus mobilizing mass socialist activism. We believe this is an excellent action.

Correcting policies confused by the gang of four is a major task in the struggle to criticize the gang. We must make great efforts to succeed in this. Many units have already done this and achieved fine results. "However, even today some units have not yet tightly grasped the work of implementing party policies or adopted effective measures. In particular, they have not summoned up the boldness to acknowledge and correct indigenous policies they formulated and which have proved in practice to be erroneous. They are afraid of losing face and prestige, but are not concerned about the interests of the party and people being harmed." Correcting errors and clearing up confusion caused by the gang of four constitutes practical action for washing away the gang of four's pernicious influence and a manifestation of being responsible to the people.



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"Far from losing face and prestige, the masses will have still greater trust in us and our prestige will grow. Policy and strategy are the life of the party. Implementing party policies in an all-round way is an expression of strong party spirit. Not doing so or setting one's own indigenous policies and persisting in erroneous indigenous policies harm the party's cause and are expressions of weak party spirit. We hope that those comrades who are still determinedly adhering to indigenous policies will now summon up boldness, spontaneously abolish the indigenous policies and implement party rural economic policies."

#### KWANGTUNG EDUCATION BUREAU DECIDES TO RUN KEY SCHOOLS

HK140320Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The Kwangtung provincial Education Bureau has decided to run a number of key middle and primary schools in the province. With the recent approval of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, all places in the province are doing this. "Canton Municipality, various prefectures, municipalities and counties, the Canton Railway Bureau and the provincial Agricultural Reclamation General Bureau have set up a number of key middle and primary schools. They have made arrangements for running these key middle and primary schools well."

"In accordance with the principles of making overall arrangements and of developing year after year, the first batch of key middle and primary schools in the province includes 154 middle schools and 430 primary schools. Of these, 26 key middle schools and 22 key primary schools are jointly run by prefectures, municipalities and counties, and 18 key middle schools, 2 key primary schools and 2 key normal schools are jointly run by the province, prefectures, municipalities and counties."

The circular of the provincial Education Bureau on running a number of key schools in the province demands: "All places must take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link and rectify and reinforce school leadership groups. They must readjust and reinforce the teaching forces, establish all kinds of regulations and systems and put them on a sound basis. They must improve the conditions for teaching, such as books and equipment. In accordance with the plan, program and teaching materials set down by the Ministry of Education for teaching, they must guarantee teaching from the beginning of the new academic year. To run the key schools well, party committees in all places must strengthen leadership over this work, adopt vigorous measures and solve problems urgently needing solution."

The Mei County (Tungshan) middle school has linked straightening out the school with exposing and criticizing the gang of four. It has vehemently criticized the reactionary "two assessments" and the various fallacies by which the gang of four stigmatized key middle schools as "the bourgeoisie brings the whole world under its domination," "the pagoda for cultivating intellectual aristocrats" and "the stubborn strongholds of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism." It has further liberated thinking and stimulated revolutionary spirit.

A secretary of the Chanchiang Prefectural CCP Committee and leading comrades of the Chanchiang Municipal CCP Committee and the prefectural and municipal science and education offices and education bureaus went to the No 1 Chanchiang Municipal Middle School to assess the situation there. After study, they decided to transfer back to the school many of the teachers who were transferred away and who meet the requirements of the key middle schools. The prefecture and municipality must select some backbone teachers whose political and professional levels are comparatively high in order to bolster its teaching force.



KWEICHOW COMMUNE IMPLEMENTS PARTY'S ECONOMIC POLICY

HK130800V Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] (Vangchan) commune in Tienchu County has implemented the party's distribution policy of "pay according to work done and more pay for more work." As a result, it has mobilized the socialist activism of commune members and promoted agricultural development. In the past due to the sabotage and interference of the gang of four, the labor management system of this commune was confused. Payment for labor was unreasonable. All commune members received the same number of work points irrespective of how much they worked, and equal pay for equal work between men and women was not practiced.

"Since last year, in the struggle to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and in connection with the reality of the countryside, the commune CCP Committee led the cadres and the people of the commune to relentlessly criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the party's economic policy in the countryside. Through exposing and criticizing, the masses of cadres and commune members further distinguished between right and wrong in ideology, theory and line, and corrected the policy line confused by the gang of four. On the basis of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the commune CCP Committee first mobilized the masses of cadres and commune members and, after full discussion with them, decided to establish the system of labor management. As for those farming tasks, e.g., plowing and harrowing fields, collecting and delivering fertilizer, transplanting seedlings, threshing grain, etc., to which fixed labor production quotas were applicable, fixed labor production quotas were established according to skills required, intensity of and quality of labor. This was done with the democratic agreement of commune members. The labor of commune members, irrespective of sex or age, is paid for according to the quality and quantity of work done. To take care of female, old and weak commune members, they are assigned appropriate farm work in the allocation of manpower. As for farm work to which fixed labor production quotas are not applicable, work points are estimated according to concrete conditions. While implementing fixed production quota management, various production brigades in the commune also established and strengthened the system of post responsibility."

The commune CCP Committee has regularly checked on the implementation of the system of labor management, cited the advanced and helped the less advanced.

TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON SPRING FARMING HELD IN KWEICHOW

HK140208V Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 8 March the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference to sum up and popularize the experiences of Pingpa, Meitan, Hsingjen and Jenhuai counties in fighting drought in order to sow seeds and protect seedlings and in carrying out spring farming. The conference called on party committees at all levels to further mobilize cadres and masses to do a good job of spring farming and of last-stage summer-harvested crop field management with fighting drought as the main content.

The conference was attended by responsible comrades of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees; and by Wu Hsiang-pi, Chang Yu-huan, (Teng Fu-kung) and (Lo Hou), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. At the conference responsible comrades of the Pingpa, Meitan, Hsingjen and Jenhuai County CCP committees introduced their experiences.

Wu Hsiang-pi then spoke, praising the four counties' experiences. He demanded that all places learn and popularize their experiences. He went on: "All places must continue to implement the urgent circular issued by the provincial CCP Committee on 9 February on strengthening summer-harvested crop field management and on doing a good job of farming preparations and of sowing seeds. They must also implement the spirit of the telephone conference held on 15 February on spring farming preparations. At present, we must do the following work well:

"1. It is essential to study and implement the communique of the second plenum of the 11th party Central Committee and the documents of the Fifth NPC. We must link doing a good job of spring farming with achieving the great goal of realizing the four modernizations. We must go all out and be ambitious. We must reap a big bumper harvest this year. The current overriding and central rural tasks include taking exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link and doing a good job of spring farming. All places must conduct a large-scale inspection of spring farming."

The south Kweichow Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee recently sent a large number of cadres to rural areas to help conduct the movement to learn from Tachai and to whip up an upsurge in spring farming. The Hsingi Prefectural CCP Committee has organized several hundred thousand laborers to fight drought to protect summer-harvested crops and to sow seeds. This method is very good.

2. It is necessary to fight drought in order to reap a bumper harvest. At present, the main task is fighting drought. Since last winter, precipitation has been scarce throughout most of the province. This has affected the growth of summer-harvested crops and spring sowing. "All places must further mobilize cadres and masses to fight drought in order to insure a bumper harvest of summer-harvested crops and to insure timely spring sowing."

3. We must try in all possible ways to fulfill our quotas for sowing potatoes. This is one of the important measures for fulfilling this year's grain production quotas and for arranging well commune members' lives.

Wu Hsiang-pi said in conclusion: "To persistently fight drought and do a good job of spring farming we must implement the party's various rural economic policies. This is the key to mobilizing cadre and mass socialist activism." "Cadres at all levels must show concern and make proper arrangements for livelihood of the masses."

#### KWEIYANG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON LEARNING FROM TACHAI

HK120200Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees recently held a conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture. The conference, attended by 1,100 representatives, summed up experiences, cited advanced and formulated plans for further conducting the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Chin Feng, (Shih Sheng-chi), (Li Chang-cheng), Wang Pi, Tsung Hui-tzu and (Pan Tou-huan) attended. Seventeen advanced collectives and advanced individuals introduced their achievements and experiences in promoting farmland capital construction, in conducting scientific farming, in developing diversification, in promoting water conservancy and electricity and in participating in collective labor.

Comrade Chin Feng, second secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, gave the report entitled "Deeply Conduct the Mass Movement To Learn From Tachai in Agriculture and Popularize Tachai-Type Counties and Strive To Develop Agriculture at High Speed in Kweiyang" to the conference.

After affirming the great achievements in agriculture scored by the cadres and people in Kweiyang in 1977, Comrade Chin Feng said: "Our municipality's total grain output in 1977 increased by 23.6 percent compared with 1976. The total value of agricultural production increased by 18 percent compared with 1971, the best year in history. Procurement of pigs and vegetables increased by 6 percent and 44.3 percent respectively compared with 1976." However, our speed of development is still slow and problems of low standards and imbalance exist. To further conduct the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and popularize Tachai-type counties so as to quicken the pace of agricultural development in Kweiyang, the report demands:

"1. We must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, adhere to the party basic line in education, continue to do a good job of 'criticizing one thing and striking two' and of 'four checkings and four clean-ups,' strike blows at capitalist forces and consolidate the collective economy. All districts, communes and production brigades must, in connection with their area's reality, solve existing problems and really learn from Tachai with high quality so as to quicken the pace of agricultural development in suburban areas.

"2. We must implement party economic policies in the countryside and adhere to the principles of 'taking grain as the key link and developing agriculture in an all-round way' and of 'running communes in a democratic way and with diligence and thrift.' We must also strengthen enterprise, labor and finance management, show concern for people's daily lives and fully mobilize the socialist activism of the people.

"3. We must adhere to the principle of 'taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor,' give full play to the role of industry which supports agriculture and do a good job of maintaining tractors and other agricultural machinery. Industry and communications, finance and trade, culture, education, health and other fronts, as well as all professions, must support agriculture in a big way."

4. We must formulate long-term plans and grasp the present. We must now grasp farmland capital construction, accumulate fertilizer, do a good job of maintaining and repairing reservoirs and make preparations for spring farming. We must cultivate good seedlings and carry out scientific farming. "All state agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry farms must strengthen management, lower cost and raise labor productivity so as to fulfill or over fulfill state plans."

The report also urged party organizations at all levels to strengthen leadership over work. It also encouraged the masses of cadres, poor and lower peasants, rusticated educated youths and people to boldly contribute to rapidly developing agriculture. At the conference 450 advanced collectives and advanced individuals were cited.

#### SZECHWAN MEETING CALLS FOR 'GREAT EFFORTS' IN INDUSTRY

HK130625Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 11 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] A recent conference convened by the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee called on cadres and workers on the province's industry and communications front to respond to the call of the Fifth NPC, to insure that everyone knows about the general tasks for the new era and to make great efforts to build China into a powerful and modern socialist country. At present, they should go all out to achieve record results in March so as to lay a firm foundation for fulfilling more than half of the year's plan by the end of the second quarter.

Comrade Hsu Chih, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the conference. Comrade Wu Hsi-hai, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided. Responsible comrades of the provincial Planning Committee and the provincial industry and communications group made speeches.

The conference pointed out: The mass movement to learn from Taching and from Shantung has been vigorously unfolded in Szechwan. Preparations for this year's production were grasped early and well. Great success was achieved in industry and communications in January. Total value of industrial output set a new record for the month, while the profits of local industrial enterprises amounted to 11.8 percent of the year's quota. Total value of industrial output in February again set a new record for the month.

The conference called on the industry and communications front to implement the spirit of the NPC with actual deeds in grasping revolution and promoting production and to raise industrial production to a new level. It should battle hard through March and achieve high quality and output, low consumption of raw materials and production safety. All sectors should set new records. Still higher levels should be attained in the output of steel, rolled steel, pig iron, coal, electric power, natural gas and chemical fertilizer. It is now necessary, therefore, to get a good grasp on the following tasks:

1. Whip up an upsurge in studying, propagating and implementing the spirit of the Fifth NPC in accordance with the plan of the provincial CCP Committee. This should be a great motive force for stimulating production, construction and all work. Work teams sent out by the provincial organs should help the party committees of the enterprises to grasp this important work.
2. Make great efforts to help agriculture to fight drought and to do a good job of spring farming. It is essential to establish the concept of agriculture being the foundation and take action to support agriculture.
3. Continue to grasp the weak links in order to insure complete success in the first quarter. "In the entire process of industrial production, we must grasp well the weak links of electricity, coal, gas, transport and the supply of certain raw materials. We must continue to lay stress on grasping electricity and insure that grid capacity meets the province's demands. We must strive to meet the province's demands for daily supplies of natural gas, insuring [words indistinct] and safety in supply. We must continue to grasp the work of tidying up the use of gas." We must continue to follow the path of innovation, improvement and tapping potentials.
4. Do a good job of straightening out and strengthening enterprise management and get a good grasp of quality, consumption of raw materials and accumulation. "In the movement to criticize one thing and rectify two, we must grasp straightening out and strengthening enterprise management as an important task and also grasp the three important key links of improving product quality, reducing consumption of raw materials and turning losses into profits." It is necessary to launch the masses to undergo training at their posts and to improve technical standards. Quality inspection systems must be set up.
5. Further strengthen organizational leadership over production and improve control and command work.



## TIBET CALLS CONFERENCE ON LEARNING FROM TACHING, TACHAI

OW130010Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] In response to the mobilization call issued by wise leader Chairman Hua at the first session of the Fifth NPC to advance toward the four modernizations, the Tibet regional conference on learning from Taching in industry and learning from Tachai in agriculture and animal husbandry opened in Lhasa on 10 March. Most of the more than 1,100 participants in the conference are representatives of advanced units and heroic models who have made remarkable contributions in agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and communications by implementing Chairman Hua's militant call of grasping the key link and running the country well and of achieving marked results within 3 years.

Responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti, Sung Tzu-yuan, Yang Tsung-hsin, (Po-chi-tsai-tan), Lo-sang-tzu-cheng and many of the region's deputies to the Fifth NPC attended the opening ceremony. Also present were members of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees and responsible comrades of departments under the regional CCP and revolutionary committees and of Lhasa Municipality and various prefectures.

[Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin at 1500 GMT on 10 March reported that representatives of "Lhasa Municipality, Shannan, Jikkotse, Nachu, Changtu and other prefectures, factories, mines and other enterprises from various areas and PLA production and construction units stationed in Tibet" had arrived in Lhasa in the last few days to attend the conference.]

Comrade Tien Pao, deputy to the Fifth NPC and secretary of the regional CCP Committee, relayed the guidelines of the Fifth NPC and wise leader Chairman Hua's mobilization call to advance toward the four modernizations and conveyed Chairman Hua's concern and expectations for the people of all nationalities in Tibet.

He emphatically said: The Fifth NPC was a very important event in the history of revolution in China. Congress guidelines boiled down to one point--to mobilize the people of all nationalities throughout the country in a united effort to build a modern and powerful socialist state. The general tasks of the new period of socialism will be accomplished by firmly grasping this point. To conscientiously propagate, study and implement congress guidelines is the most important [words indistinct] at present.

He said: At this conference on learning from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and animal husbandry, a mass discussion must be held on propagating, studying and implementing the Fifth NPC's guidelines, with the aim of conscientiously solving the problem of taking agriculture as the foundation in speeding up the development of the national economy. At present, it is necessary to do a good job in spring farming and in raising young animals in order to celebrate the convocation of the Fifth NPC.

Concluding, Comrade Tien Pao confidently said: Our country has entered a new stage of development. The clarion call for forging ahead to build a modern and powerful socialist state has been sounded.

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We must answer the solemn call of the Fifth NPC, rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the line of 11th national party congress, give full scope to positive factors in all fields, strive to carry out the militant tasks discussed in Chairman Hua's report on the work of the government and closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua in making this new Long March.

FORMERLY 'DOWNTRODDEN' TIBETAN WOMEN PLAY IMPORTANT ROLES

OW040927Y Peking NCNA in English 0730 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Lhasa, 4 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Tibetan working women, who were most downtrodden in the old society, are playing an important role in the political, economic and other fields in the Tibet Autonomous Region. There are now some 10,000 women cadres in the region accounting for 30 percent of the total. More than 200 women are leading cadres above county level and one is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Over 30 percent of the deputies to the recent third people's congress of the region were women. Fourteen of them have been elected vice-chairman and members of the new Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee and ten are deputies of the Fifth National People's Congress. Before the democratic reform in Tibet the women were subjected to humiliating and insulting oppression by the three categories of manorial lords--the Tibet local government, the monasteries and the nobles. In 1959, Tibet carried out democratic reform and overthrew serfdom, a most savage feudal system, and women as well as men won emancipation.

Tsering Lam, deputy to the current Fifth National People's Congress and vice-chairman of the Nedong County Revolutionary Committee in Tibet, was slave to a manorial lord at the age of 12. She led a miserable life. After the democratic reform she led 11 slave families in setting up the region's first mutual-aid team. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, she, together with other peasants, set up a rural people's commune. Since 1974 total grain output in the commune to which she belongs has maintained a 30 percent increase every year. Per-hectare yield is 6.975 tons, more than four times the figure for 1959, the year of the democratic reform.

In Tibet, there are tens of thousands of women miners, geological workers, machine tool operators and lorry and tractor drivers. Tibetan women make up half the work force of the Gyagya road maintenance section under the Shigatse Prefectural Communications Bureau.

Many labouring women, who were illiterate before, have become Tibet's first generation of teachers, doctors, journalists, literature and art workers and scientific and technical personnel. Sodnam-phanthog, a worker at the Tibetan **Meteorological Bureau**, was the slave of a manorial lord before liberation. After liberation, the party sent her to study at the Nanking Meteorological College. Now she is an experienced weather forecaster. She and her co-workers improved forecasting of weather on the Tibetan plateau by studying the storms in the Bay of Bengal.

## YUNNAN, KUNMING FEDERATIONS MARK WOMEN'S DAY

HK060650Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "The Yunnan and Kunming municipal women's federations jointly held a forum of representatives of progressive women on various fronts on the afternoon of 3 March to solemnly mark Women's Day on 8 March. Leaders of Yunnan and Kunming Municipality, responsible persons of the Yunnan and Kunming municipal women's federations, the Yunnan Provincial CYL Committee and the Kunming Municipal Poor and Lower-Middle Peasant Association, and progressive women on various fronts, 100 people in all, attended the forum."

Representatives of progressive women in Yunnan and Kunming Municipality present at the forum happily gathered together and celebrated the festival. "They freely chatted about the excellent situation and vehemently exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and of the bourgeois factional system with Chu Ko-chia, Huang Chao-chi and Liu Yin-nung as the chieftains cultivated by the gang of four in Yunnan and of the factional backbone in the Yunnan Women's Federation in sabotaging women's work." Various progressive women made speeches and submitted written reports at the forum. They reported on the experiences of women of various nationalities in their units or their own personal experiences in developing socialism in a big way, which received the praises of the participants.

Comrade Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a speech at the forum. On behalf of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, he first extended his festive greetings to female workers struggling on various fronts, poor and lower-middle peasant women, PLA female comrades, office female cadres and laboring women of various nationalities in Yunnan.

After reporting on the excellent situation in China and in Yunnan in grasping the key link in running the country, Comrade Chang Chih-hsiu emphasized: "To penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four is a matter of prime importance at present and in the coming stage. Under the unified leadership of the party committees, women's organizations at all levels must give free rein to laboring women to actively plunge into the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four." "They must seriously sum up positive and negative experiences in a truth-seeking way, correct the orientation of work regarding women, obtain a clear picture of the line, principles and policies of this work, and restore and carry forward the party's excellent traditions and work style. They must facilitate a mass liberation in women's thinking and do a still better job of work regarding women."

"They must do a very good job of guiding socialist activism of female masses aroused in the great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four into the mass movement to march towards the four modernizations. They must establish grand resolution, study politics, culture, science, technology and other matters, and strive to be both Red and expert. They must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, work hard with great efforts and make contributions to developing the national economy at high speed."

"Party committees at all levels must specifically strengthen leadership over work regarding women. Various women's organizations must frequently report on their situations to party committees and solicit guidance regarding their tasks. They must pay attention to cultivating and promoting female cadres and do a good job of rectifying the leadership groups of women's federations at all levels and in allocating female cadres specially assigned to take charge."

"In the upsurge to develop socialism in a big way, they must seriously implement party policies on women. They must pay attention to being concerned about and solve the particular problems of women, protect women's socialist activism and allow women to play a still more positive role in socialist revolution and construction."

Participants in the forum unanimously adopted the letter of proposal to women of various nationalities on various fronts in Yunnan.

#### CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRY HELD IN YUNNAN

HK110650Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] Revolution and production on the national defense front in Yunnan have vigorously developed and the situation is excellent. At the recent provincial conference on learning from Taching in the national defense industry, the 600 delegates summed up and exchanged their experiences in achieving initial success and happily discussed the important significance of the holding of the Fifth NPC. "They have resolved to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua to continue the new Long March, to further and penetratingly conduct the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises everywhere and to develop the national defense industry in our province with high quality, high level and high speed. They have also resolved to struggle hard to build a modernized, powerful, socialist country."

Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the conference. He also visited the provincial exhibition on learning from Taching in the national defense industry. He awarded citations to the progressive collectives and individuals in learning from Taching.

Having referred to the excellent situation of the national defense front in the province, the conference said the national defense front has achieved initial success. The national defense industry system overfulfilled the state quota for the total value of industrial output for 1977 by 9 percent. The total value of industrial output in 1977 was 71 percent more than in 1976 and 17 percent more than the previous highest level. Eleven progressive enterprises in learning from Taching, including Yunnan No 5 machinery plant and state-owned southwest Shengli machinery plant, 144 progressive collectives and 278 progressive individuals have emerged.

Delegates present at the conference held: "In the important year of achieving great success in grasping the key link of class struggle and in bringing about great order across the land, we must regard continuous exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the cardinal task. We must grasp it firmly and well. We must seriously and practically sum up the positive and medative experiences of the past 28 years. We must clearly understand the specific line, principles and policies laid down by Chairman Mao for the national defense industry. In accordance with actual conditions, we must work out regulations and methods systems for the national defense industry and its enterprises and cause."

They also held that it is first essential to rectify leadership groups at all levels. It is also necessary to improve product quality, do a good job of enterprise management, pursue scientific research, conduct socialist labor emulation, carry out technical innovation and technical revolution and tap potentials. They demanded: "We must step up revolutionization and modernization of the national defense industry. We must make more contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and to building a modernized, powerful, socialist country."

The delegates visited the provincial exhibition on learning from Taching in the national defense industry.



## INNER MONGOLIA RALLY INFORMED OF NPC DECISIONS

SK141020Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 78 SK

[Text] The Inner Mongolia party and revolutionary committees held a rally on 11 March at the Inner Mongolia gymnasium for cadres of organizations under the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to convey the spirit of the first session of the Fifth NPC as well as the important instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua for work in Inner Mongolia.

Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the party, government and army of the region and Huhehot Municipality, responsible comrades of various departments of organizations under the region and Huhehot Municipality, representatives of workers, peasants and army men, revolutionary intellectuals and patriotic personages, totaling over 7,500 people.

Comrade Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the Inner Mongolia party committee and vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee, presided over it. Comrade Yu Tai-chung, a Fifth NPC deputy, first secretary of the Inner Mongolia party committee and chairman of the Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee, filled with boundless excitement, first conveyed the important instructions which wise leader Chairman Hua, delivered on 6 March when he received the Inner Mongolia delegation--his kind concern, tremendous encouragement and ardent hope in regards to the 8 million army men and civilians of Inner Mongolia. After that, Comrade Yu Tai-chung conveyed the spirit and the majestic atmosphere of the first session of the Fifth NPC.

Throughout the rally the hall was filled with an atmosphere of unity and victory and resounded with warm applause. This fully reflected the strong will of more than 8 million people of various nationalities throughout Inner Mongolia to continue a new Long March under the leadership of the wise leader Chairman Hua.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: The Fifth NPC, which is of great historical importance, has successfully closed. This congress was held under the strong leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee at the crucial moment when our country had victoriously surmounted the grave dangers posed by the gang of four, achieved initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country, and entered a new period of development in socialist revolution and socialist construction. This congress, which was of great historical significance, was a major event in the political lives of people throughout the country and in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about a great order across the country, as well as in consolidating and developing the revolutionary united front led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. It was an oath-taking congress to build a modern and powerful socialist country. It will be a great milestone and will be written into the revolutionary annals of our country. The complete success of this congress marks new strides by the people of China in the new Long March to be undertaken in the new historical period. It is marked the victorious achievements in the smashing of the gang of four as well as the outcome of the wise leadership by the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua.

We, the 45 deputies of the Inner Mongolia delegation, bearing heavy responsibility entrusted by the people of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia, went to the side of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and discussed major affairs of the country with party and state leaders. This was not only a tremendous happy honor for us, but also for the 8 million people of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung pointed out, after mentioning the magnificent atmosphere of the congress, that the main spirit of this congress was concentrated on one point: Mobilizing all the people of various nationalities of our country to be united and strive to build a powerful and modern socialist country. Chairman Hua clearly indicated that the great historical responsibilities of the Fifth NPC were to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, carry out the guideline of the 11th national party congress, further wipe out the pernicious influence of the gang, consolidate and strengthen the proletarian dictatorship, unite all the forces that can be united, press ahead in the excellent situation and make utmost efforts to make our country a powerful and modern socialist one. In order to successfully fulfill the great historical responsibilities of this congress, the congress incisively analyzed the current excellent situation, accurately put forth the general and concrete tasks of our people in the new period of development, stipulated the general regulations for bringing order across the country in the new period, elected and decided upon the leading working personnel of the state, issued a mobilization call to all the people in the country and comprehensively set forth vital plans for continuing the Long March.

The general task for the new period of development is to persistently carry out the guidelines of the 11th national party congress, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and build our country into a powerful socialist one with modernized agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology. This is the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, a long-cherished ideal of the Chinese people and our sacred mission bestowed by history. To fulfill this historic mission is not only an important economic question, but also a very urgent political question, as well as a prerequisite for international and domestic class struggles. We must not forget the historical lesson that China was attacked for a whole century after the opium war due to the moribund social system and the backwardness of the economy and technology.

To enable the proletariat to triumph over the bourgeoisie and socialism to defeat capitalism, we must transform the backwardness in our economy and technology and make our country prosperous and strong. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee put forward the draft outline of a 10-year plan for the development of the national economy from 1976 to 1985, presenting us with a splendid outline for construction. We should, under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, exert great efforts and go all-out to courageously advance toward this great goal.

The new constitution consists of general regulations aimed at achieving order in the country in the new period and fundamental laws to insure the fulfillment of the general task for the new period. As this new constitution is a product of the combined efforts of the leaders and masses after repeatedly seeking opinions from party members and the masses outside the party, it reflects the common aspiration of the entire people of the country and represents the basic interests of the Chinese people.

The election and decision made by the Fifth NPC to let a number of long-tested proletarian revolutionaries take over the leading posts of the state is a reliable organizational guarantee for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

Chairman Hua takes over as premier, leading us to the four socialist modernizations and to embark on a new Long March. All people throughout the country are elated and encouraged with double confidence in victory. The two vice chairmen, Yeh Chien-ying and Teng Hsiao-ping, proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, are tempered superior leaders of our party and army who enjoy high prestige among the entire party, entire army and all people throughout the country. They respectively take over the chairmanship of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress and the chairmanship of the CPPCC National Committee. They will surely play greater rolls in strengthening the unity of the people of all nationalities, in consolidating and promoting the revolutionary united front and in our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction cause. The congress elected and decided upon other leading working personnel of the state, replenished and enhanced the leading organs of the state, reflecting the development of the revolutionary causes of our country and effectively insured the Long March organizationally.

The Fifth NCP explicitly set forth an entire set of socialist principles and policies, providing an important guarantee for boosting positive factors in various fields and for fulfilling the four socialist modernizations at high speed. In order to carry out these principles and policies, it will surely be necessary to fire the enthusiasm of the cadres and the people, whip up new upsurges in the socialist economic construction, in the promotion of socialist culture and in scientific and technological advancement, creating a new leap forward.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: We should extensively and deeply study and propagate the important documents of the Fifth NPC and make known to every household the general tasks for the new period of development of our country, winning support for it among the people. In studying the Fifth NPC's documents, party committees at the various levels should strengthen their leadership, work out concrete arrangements and map out measures to carry them out. Before 1 May, making good use of our time, it is necessary to unfold large-scale dissemination, study and mobilization. In the study and dissemination steps, it is first of all imperative to carry out systematic propaganda concerning the documents of the Fifth NPC, organize the cadres and masses to sincerely study and profoundly understand, and then carry out deep discussions in close connection with the actual situation of their localities and units--grasping the essential points, arousing the masses, exposing contradictions and finding gaps in comparison with the requirements of the Fifth NPC, and setting forth the concrete measures to implement its documents. It is necessary to carry out study and propaganda by devoting a period of time before 1 May. Factories, mines, enterprises, rural and pastoral areas should be engaged in spare-time study.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung stressed, after setting forth his appreciation of the important instructions for work in Inner Mongolia given by Chairman Hua: We must study and carry out the spirit of the Fifth NPC as well as the important instructions of Chairman Hua for the work in Inner Mongolia. We must not disappoint the cordial concern and ardent expectations of Chairman Hua concerning us, by striving to do a good job concerning work in Inner Mongolia. Beginning with being prepared for war and fulfilling the strategic goal of the four modernizations, we should fully use the potentials of Inner Mongolia, make the best use of our favorable conditions and develop agriculture, animal husbandry and industry at high speed.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, wisely led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, with 8 million people of various nationalities who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, with the excellent situation of stability and unity since the downfall of the gang of four, with the material bases accumulated during the past 30 years, with positive and negative historical lessons and with abundant resources and vast land and pastures, Inner Mongolia's appearance is bound to be promptly changed.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung finally told all participants: It is essential to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, raise high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely carry out the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, be of one heart and one mind, struggle in unity, try to fulfill various fighting tasks set forth in the government work report and strive to successfully reach the objective of achieving greater success within 3 years in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country, to victoriously accomplish the 10-year plan for the development of the national economy, to quickly improve the national economy in Inner Mongolia, to build Inner Mongolia into a strong bastion in the northern frontier of our motherland against capitalism and revisionism, and to make our country a great, powerful and modern socialist one by the end of this century.

#### SHANSI LEADERS CONVEY HUA'S INSTRUCTIONS TO CADRES

HK110350Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 9 March, the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a gathering of cadres at the (Hupin) Hall in Taiyuan to convey the important instructions of the wise leader Chairman Hua on work in Shansi and the spirit of the Fifth NPC. Over 4,000 persons attended the gathering, including responsible comrades of the various departments and units of the provincial organs and cadres of county level and above. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees attended. Comrade Han Ying, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided."

Comrade Wang Ta-jen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and a delegate of the Fifth NPC, first conveyed the important instructions of Chairman Hua on work in Shansi. He said: On 6 March, the Shansi delegation to the NPC was received by Chairman Hua in the Great Hall of the People and photographed with him. "While we were on our way back from the Great Hall of the People to our accommodations, more splendid news arrived: Chairman Hua was coming to visit the Shansi delegates." When Chairman Hua arrived at our place, everyone shouted "Salute Chairman Hua! Salute the party Central Committee!"

Wang Ta-jen said: "Chairman Hua delivered extremely important instructions on the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four in Shansi, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, coal production and the multipurpose use of coal. In the evening, we fervently discussed these instructions. We all pledged, under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua, to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, embark on a new Long March and score outstanding achievements to repay the boundless concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for the people of Shansi."

Comrade Chao Yu-ting, a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and a delegate to the Fifth NPC, then spoke about the grandeur and spirit of the NPC. On the question of how to implement this spirit, he said: "We must first seriously study the important documents of the Fifth NPC. We must unfold mass propaganda, study and mobilization on all fronts and in all units in the province."



Through study, we should enhance our understanding and unify our ideology. In particular we must insure that everyone knows and commits to mind the general task for the new era and strengthens spontaneity to implement it.

"Secondly, we must tightly grasp the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as the key link and fight well the third campaign. We must seriously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, grasp the issues on which the gang of four's influence was most profound and their harm most great, and thoroughly clarify questions of right and wrong in theory and line. We must pay particular attention to stripping off the gang of four's leftist camouflage, exposing their ultra-rightist essence and washing away their pernicious influence, so that we can truly enhance our awareness, liberate our thinking, roll up our sleeves and achieve a great and rapid improvement in all work.

"Thirdly, we must revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style. Every comrade must inherit the fine traditions and work style cultivated by Chairman Mao for our party, and bring them into full play.

"Shansi is the native province of the wise leader Chairman Hua and the location of the red banner of Tachai. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are extremely concerned for work in Shansi. We must actively respond to the call of the Fifth NPC, unite still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, raise high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the line of the 11th party congress, strive to fulfill the various combat tasks put forward by Chairman Hua in his report on the work of the government and strive to achieve great success in 3 years in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, fulfill the outline plan [word indistinct] for developing the national economy, build Shansi still faster and better and [words indistinct]."

#### TIENTSIN COMMITTEE RALLY RELAYS NPC GUIDELINES

SK130850Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 11 Mar 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 10 March, the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a rally to relay the guidelines of the Fifth NPC. Attending the rally were leading comrades of the Tientsin Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Fei Kuo-chu, (Ku Yun-ting), (Chang Tai-shan), Wang Chung-nien, Wang Chen-tang, Chang Fu-heng, Wang Chan-ying, (Huang Hua), (Li Chung-yuan), (Chao Chih), (Liu Shui-feng) and (Lo Ta), and principal responsible comrades of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the Tientsin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and of various companies and plants, totaling more than 1,100 people. Also attending the rally were standing committee members of the Fifth NPC, including (Chi Tzu-sheng), (Chou Shu-tao), (Li Erh-feng) and (Wu Yu-pu). The rally was presided over by (Ku Yun-ting), deputy to the Fifth NPC and secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee. Hsieh Hsueh-kung, deputy to the Fifth NPC, first secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, conveyed the guidelines of the first session of the Fifth NPC.

Comrade Hsieh Hsueh-kung said: The victorious convocation of the Fifth NPC is a great event in the political life of the people of all nationalities in China and is of great immediate as well as far-reaching historical significance. It will mobilize the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country to hold still higher Chairman Mao's great banner, to implement the 11th national party congress' line, further eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward socialist democracy, bring into play all positive factors, unite all forces that can be united, develop the excellent situation and strive to build China into a great, powerful socialist country.

After conveying the guidelines of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Hsieh Hsueh-kung emphatically pointed out: The people throughout Tientsin Municipality should resolutely carry out the fighting tasks set forth at the Fifth NPC. First we should study and publicize the guideline of the first session of the Fifth NPC in a big way so as to let every family and person completely understand the general tasks of the new period. Through widespread and intensive studying of Chairman Hua's government work report and of Vice Chairman Yeh's report on the revision of the constitution and the new constitution, we should further understand that to realize the four socialist modernizations by the end of this century is not only an important economic task but also an urgent political task, and that we should not only study and publicize the guidelines of the Fifth NPC but, more importantly, implement them.

## BRIEFS

SHANSI CHOU EN-LAI SOIREE--In order to mark the 80th anniversary of the birth of Chou En-lai, cultural circles in Taiyuan held a grand commemorative soiree on the evening of 4 March. Present at this function were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial CPCC, the Shansi Military District, PLA units stationed in the province and the Taiyuan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Han Ying, Wang Fu-chih, Wang Ting-tung, (Wang Ko-wen), Li Pu-te, Chia Chun, (Su Hung-chih), (Wang Chin), Chia Yun-piao and others, responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal organs, and representatives of the masses. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 4 Mar 78 HK]

SHANSI SPRING FARMING SUPPLIES--Agricultural production materials departments have sold materials worth 60 million yuan to the rural areas for spring farming, 23 percent more than at the same time last year. Big increases have been recorded in the supplies of chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, medium-sized and small implements and so on. During January, a provincial company dispatched 46,600 tons of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer to the rural areas, 290 percent more than in the previous January. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 78 HK]

SHANSI INDUSTRY OUTPUT--Workers on the industry, communications and capital construction fronts throughout Shansi have achieved high output in January. In early and mid-February, 60 to 70 percent of the month's quotas for steel, pig iron, coal, heaters, electricity, cement, synthetic ammonia, sulphuric acid, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, dyed cloth, cigarettes, paper and cargoes transported by railway were fulfilled. The output of steel in the first 20 days of February increased by 153 percent over the corresponding period of last year, while the output of pig iron increased by 240 percent over the corresponding period of last year and rolled steel increased by 340 percent. In the same period, the miners throughout Shansi overfulfilled the coal output quota by 300,000 tons. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 78 HK]

TIENTSIN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION--The Tientsin Scientific Association on 1 January formally started functioning again. It has started spreading scientific and technological knowledge. Shortly after the resumption of the Tientsin Scientific Association, some of Tientsin's 41 seminars, including those regarding mechanics and spinning and weaving which were disbanded because of the gang's interference and sabotage, resumed their work. All 41 seminars plan to resume work before the end of March 1978. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 17 Feb 78 SK]

KANSU INSTITUTIONS ENROLL GRADUATE STUDENTS

HK120100Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "Various institutions of higher learning in our province have already begun enrolling graduate students. The institutions are Lanchow University, Lanchow Railways College, Kansu Polytechnic, Kansu Agricultural University and Lanchow Medical College."

Registration for the entrance examination started on 1 March and closes on 31 March. Those who have a clear political history, support the Communist Party, love socialism and labor, abide by the revolutionary discipline, are determined to study for the sake of revolution, have the cultural level of a university graduate and a certain research and professional capability and who are not older than 35 are qualified. Also qualified are workers, peasants and soldiers who graduate from the university this year and who are under 30.

Various units must proceed from the overall situation and take the initiative to recommend and to actively support the excellent youths to register for the entrance examination. Candidates can register for the entrance examination across professions and areas. They can only apply for one field of study, but for two institutions of the same field.

"The general subjects of examination are politics, basic courses, professional courses and foreign languages. The specific subjects are fixed by individual institutions. The preliminary examination will be held between 5 and 7 May. The venue of examination will be arranged by offices for enrolling students in various places. The candidates will be notified about the date, schedule and venue of the second examination.

The system of graduate schools is normally 3 years. Upon graduation, students will be assigned to various jobs by the state. Those students who are originally the staff and workers of the state receive their salaries from their original working unit during their period of study. Those graduate students who graduate this year and other personnel who are selected will receive scholarships from the institutions. The amount of the scholarships will be equivalent to 90 percent of the salaries of the year's graduates of local institutions of higher learning.

KANSU HOLDS FARM MECHANIZATION MEETING

HK120125Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The second Kansu provincial conference on agricultural mechanization opened in Lanchow on 8 March. Responsible persons of various prefectures, municipalities, autonomous prefectures and counties and of the departments concerned, scientific research personnel of agricultural machinery and responsible persons of various provincial-level departments, committees, offices and bureaus, a total of 660 people, are attending the conference.

Mao Lin, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the opening ceremony of the conference. Chuan Hsing-yuan, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke. He noted: "In the 20 years or more since liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our province's support-agriculture industry has laid a certain foundation. We have also accumulated some experience in developing agricultural mechanization. We have greatly increased the ownership of agricultural machinery. However, in recent years, due to the promotion of the counter-revolutionary revisionist ultrarightist line by the gang of four and their agents in our province, our province's support-agriculture industry has developed slowly. The level of agricultural mechanization is very low. The efficiency of the present agricultural machinery is not high. If we do not change this situation, the development of the province's national economy will definitely be affected."

I. 14 Mar 78

M 2

PRC  
NORTHWEST REGION

This meeting shoulders the heavy tasks of implementing the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and of discussing, studying and planning the specific steps and measures for fulfilling the strategic task of agricultural mechanization.

#### SHENSI PLA UNIT RECTIFIES LEADERSHIP GROUP

HK131315Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 13 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] In army building, the CCP Committee of a certain PLA unit stationed in Shensi has relentlessly grasped the rectification of the leadership groups at all levels, revived and carried forward the fine traditions and work style of our party and army, and quickened the pace of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order throughout the army. In order to basically change the indolent attitudes of some of leadership groups, this unit, in connection with its actual conditions, relentlessly grasped rectification all leadership groups ideologically and organizationally.

"Due to the pernicious influence of the gang of four, the leadership group of a certain company of this unit did not unite and the people there had their own opinions. As a result, the building of the company was seriously affected. In order to solve the problem, (Kung Yu-tung), secretary of the CCP Committee of the unit, personally led a work group to this company to conduct research and investigation and to do meticulous work. On the basis of understanding the whole situation, he organized the people of this company to study actual conditions, examine problems and exchange opinions on their ways of thinking. He also made a typical analysis in regard to principles, distinguished between right and wrong in line and eliminated the gang of four's pernicious influence. The CCP committee of the unit also adjusted the leadership group of the company organizationally. As a result, the party branch of the company rapidly improved the situation and strengthened unity."

While rectifying the less advanced leadership groups, the CCP Committee of the unit also frequently rectified the ideology of the advanced leadership groups. As a result the advanced leadership groups knew their shortcomings.

#### BRIEFS

SHENSI SNOWFALL--Snow has fallen in various places throughout Shensi since 6 February. Medium to heavy snow has fallen in northern Shensi. Light to medium snow has fallen on southern Shensi. Total recipitation throughout the province between 2 and 10 February is as follows: In the area west and north of Hoyang, the precipitation was 10 to 16 millimeters, except in the area west of Hengshan, Pucheng and Yenai where the precipitation was 5 to 9 millimeters, Hancheng had the biggest precipitation with 16 millimeters. The precipitation in Lung, Paochi, Fenghsiang, Pin, Hsuryang and Lichuan counties was 2 to 4 millimeters. The precipitation in other places in Kuangchung and the area east of Shanglo Prefecture was 5 to 9 millimeters. The precipitation in most places in southern Shensi was 1 to 5 millimeters. As compared with the same period of 1976, precipitation in northern Shensi was higher by 5 to 12 millimeters and in Kuangchung was higher by 1 to 7 millimeters. The precipitation in southern Shensi was normal. Shensi has had little rain or snow since the middle of November 1977, which has affected the growth of wheat. This year's extensive snowfall will aid the growth of wheat. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 78 HK]



I. 14 Mar 78

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PRC  
NORTHWEST REGION

SHENSI COAL OUTPUT--Coal mines under the unified control of Shensi Province whipped up an upsurge in the joint battle for coal in February. Big increases were recorded in output and tunnelling, setting new highs for the month. In the last 10 days of the month the mines overfulfilled their daily production quotas by an average of 2,400 tons. Daily output was 6.2 percent up on the average for the early and middle periods of the month. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 8 Mar 78 HK]

SINKIANG AGRICULTURAL MEETING--The Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee held a meeting on 21 February of cadres of regional units to convey the spirit of the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization. The meeting called on the people throughout the region to further develop agricultural and animal husbandry and achieve agricultural mechanization by 1980. The meeting was attended by responsible persons of units and departments concerned and by other cadres totaling some 1,000 persons. Li Yun-ho, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee, presided over and spoke at the meeting. Tieh-ma-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, made a report. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW]

SINKIANG AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE--The Sinkiang regional CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference on 24 February calling on the cadres and masses throughout the region to do a good job in spring farming and in protecting livestock against natural disasters. The conference was presided over by Sung Chih-ho, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee. Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti and Chang Shih-kung, secretaries of the regional party committee, addressed the conference. Representatives from Hotien and Shihhotzu prefectures and Chingho County reported on their experiences. The conference urged all localities and regimental farms to learn from Hotien and Shihhotzu prefectures and Chingho County, and stressed the need to accumulate and produce manure, make available support-agricultural supplies and to sink 10,000 wells by 1 May. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW]

TSINGHAI FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--The rural areas throughout Tsinghai have vigorously engaged in producing humic acid fertilizer. Since the beginning of this year, Tsinghai has produced over 120,000 tons of humic acid fertilizer. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 78 OW]

TSINGHAI CPPCC MEETING--On the afternoon of 27 February, the Tsinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee held a discussion meeting of provincial CPPCC members currently in Sining, responsible persons of the provincial Democratic League and provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, personages in various fields, returned Overseas Chinese and Taiwan compatriots to warmly celebrate the victorious opening of the Fifth NPC and Fifth CPPCC. (Kuo Jo-ping), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. (Ma Jo-ching), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, (Chang Pai-an), responsible person of the provincial Democratic League; and several others spoke at the meeting. They all pledged to play an active part in democratic consultations, to devote their efforts to socialism and to contribute toward liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW]

TSINGHAI AGRICULTURAL MEETING--The Tsinghai provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone meeting on 24 February calling on the cadres and commune members of the province to do a good job in preparing for spring farming. Yang Yen, Yu Pu-lung and Chao Hai-feng, leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the meeting. Yang Yen, Chao Hai-feng and Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Bureau Director (Chang Hue) spoke at the meeting. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW]

## HSIN WAN PAO ARTICLES DISCUSS CURRENT INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

## Horn of Africa Conflict

HK120350Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 10 Mar 78 p 3 HK

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu: "The Red Sea Region Is Pregnant With Still Greater Crises"]

[Excerpts] The large-scale battle in the Ogaden region seems to have ended, but small battles are continuing. The joint army of the Soviet Union, Cuba and Ethiopia is chasing the beaten Somali troops.

The heavily outnumbered Somali troops have hardly any air cover, and basically no modern ground-to-air weapons. The heavy artillery was destroyed at an early stage and they have only a limited number of anti-tank weapons. They simply cannot win a modern war by courage alone. Once the joint army of the Soviet Union, Cuba and Ethiopia launched the attack, their fate was sealed.

The Soviet Union has sent a total of four generals to command the war in Ogaden. It has also sent \$1,000 million worth of modern munitions, 1,000 Soviet military officers and 10,000 Cuban troops. Together with the new Soviet-trained Ethiopian army, they gave people the impression of "using a sledge-hammer on a gnat."

It was intentional that they used a sledge-hammer on a gnat. Moscow wants to "teach" the Third World countries which do not listen to it and resist its control "a lesson." At the same time, it wants to show some color to the United States.

Everyone is watching to see whether the advancing joint army of the Soviet Union, Cuba and Ethiopia is going to stop when it reaches the Somali border, or whether it is going to cross the border and march toward Mogadiscio.

The atmosphere in the Horn of East Africa is very tense at present, and Saudi Arabia, Iran and the Sudan are very nervous. It is said that Iranian and Saudi Arabian troops have arrived in Mogadiscio. If this is true, and if the joint army of the Soviet Union, Cuba and Ethiopia continues to forge ahead, then the war in the Ogaden will probably develop into a war involving several countries in the Red Sea region.

When interviewed by reporters on this situation, U.S. President Carter made a solemn announcement. He emphasized that since Somali troops have retreated from the Ogaden region, the Soviet and Cuban military forces should also withdraw. In the past, because the Somali regular army crossed the existing border to fight a battle in the controversial Ogaden region, which constituted what the United States regarded as an "invasion," the United States found it hard to openly intervene. However, if the Soviet Union and Cuba openly invade Somalia, the situation would be quite different. Is Carter's warning merely words in order to deter the Soviet Union, or is the United States really prepared with plans?

## Neutron Bomb Deployment

HK040200Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 2 Mar 78 p 2 HK

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu: "The Neutron Bomb and the Plan To Reinforce Europe"]

[Summary] The United States has announced two things. First, General Haig, commander-in-chief of the NATO forces, said the majority of European military leaders agree with U.S. arrangements for deploying neutron bombs in Europe. The Soviet Union has fiercely opposed such U.S. arrangements, saying menacingly that if the United States does decide to deploy neutron bombs in Europe, it will also develop neutron bombs and the United States must bear responsibility of a possible nuclear war.

Soviet threats have made some nervous people in the United States and Europe become worried and frightened, which has made the United States hesitant. Soviet conventional military forces are far superior to those of the United States and Allied European nations. The United States has deployed tactical nuclear weapons in Europe and declared that if the Soviet Union launches a conventional attack, it will use nuclear weapons to check it if necessary. It is not absurd for neutron bombs to be included among the nuclear weapons. In fact, the Soviet Union is also trying to develop neutron bombs, but has been unsuccessful. It is rubbish for it to say "it also wants to make them."

Haig said that European generals have expressed their agreement. "It appears he wants to persuade opposition at home and tell the Soviet Union that no matter how strongly it condemns the United States, the bombs will be deployed. They want to see what the Soviet Union will do."

The United States has also announced a specific military plan for defending Europe. According to this plan, if a European war breaks out, the United States will immediately send 1.5 million men to Europe to help the Allied forces. This plan deals in great detail with how the United States will transport its forces, how the civil aircraft of the United States and Europe will be used to transport troops and how steamships will be employed to transport war materials.

"These two announcements have shown U.S. determination. They are reactions to the recent Soviet overbearing attitude in Africa, to Soviet arrogance in the talks on limiting nuclear weapons and to the Soviet threat in expanding its military forces."

#### FRC's Southeast Asian Relations

HK131345Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 12 Mar 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed "New Talk" column: "Li Hsien-nien Has Flown to Manila"]

[Summary] "A distinguished guest has flown from China to Manila today (12 March). Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and his delegation are going to begin their visit to the Philippines. People have attached importance to this visit not only because this is the first visit made by high-ranking Chinese leaders after the Fifth NPC, but also because this is the first important official of the Chinese Government to officially visit the Philippines.

"It has been nearly 3 years since China and the Philippines established diplomatic relations. Both President and Mrs Marcos of the Philippines have visited China; and this is the first time Chinese state leaders will have visited the Philippines." Foreign observers have called this trip by Li Hsien-nien China's return visit. President and Mrs Marcos personally welcomed them at the airport, thus showing they have attached importance to this visit.

"China has attached importance to its relations with the Philippines and with other Southeast Asian countries. Since they are close neighbors and all belong to the Third World, they have all felt a close relationship."

"Though there has been a dispute between China and the Philippines over the Nansha [Spratly] Islands, this can be gradually solved through negotiations and consultation. It seems that China's attitude toward this problem is that of persistently upholding sovereignty and of solving the problem gradually through reasonable consultations. The problem over the Nansha [Spratly] Islands did not arise in a day and it will not be possible to solve it in a day, though it must be reasonably solved somehow. [paragraph continues]

"Before the problem can be solved however, these South Sea islands must not be allowed to become an obstacle to friendly relations between the two countries. As a matter of fact, they have not blocked development of friendly relations between China and the Philippines over the past few years. These days, some people in the West want to use of this problem to sow some discord, but the Philippines' authorities have already made their stand known."

What has drawn more attention is Premier Hua Kuo-feng's remark during the NPC that China is willing to establish or restore diplomatic relations with all Southeast Asian countries. He specifically referred to Singapore and Indonesia. In Southeast Asia, only Singapore has not established diplomatic relations with China and only Indonesia has severed diplomatic relations with China.

Now President Suharto of Indonesia has responded to the call. He has announced he is making preparations to restore diplomatic relations with China. It was said that he "seriously announced" this, quite different from the past when he made repeated statements without taking any action at all.

In addition, after visiting various Southeast Asian countries, Prime Minister Kriangsak of Thailand is also going to visit China.

Relations between China and various Southeast Asian countries have been developing. These friendly relations are beneficial not only to Asia but also to the world.

#### Taiwan Airlines Hijacking

HK120320Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 10 Mar 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed "New Talk" column: "A Look at Taiwan From the China Airlines Incident"]

[Excerpts] The bloody midair incident that took place on board the Boeing 737 aircraft of Taiwan's China Airlines [CAL] has been generally referred to as a "hijacking." There is a great possibility that the incident was a hijacking. However, we cannot completely discount the possibility that it was only a fight.

If it was a hijacking, it is the first to take place between Hong Kong and Taiwan. If the mainland is involved, it is also the first incident of a civil airliner changing its course politically between Taiwan and the mainland. Radar in Hong Kong indicated the aircraft changed its direction and flew northward as it approached Hong Kong.

Some people say the incident probably occurred due to the recent call issued by the mainland to Taiwan. Around mid-February the Fukien Front reiterated its call to personnel of the Chiang air and naval forces to defect to the mainland with their planes and ships.

Peking does not approve of various kinds of international hijackings. It has never called on Taiwan's civil aircraft and civil ships to defect to the mainland. Of course, any person, plane and ship that defects to the mainland will not be unwelcomed. However, it is quite common for the mainland to return the boat and people to Taiwan if they land on the mainland for reasons other than defection. Many fishermen and fishing boats involved in accidents in the Straits of Taiwan have received this kind of treatment.

So far, the CAL incident has not been clarified. If it was a hijacking, it is not strange that Shih Ming-chen who organized the incident was actually influenced by the mainland's recent call.

What is worthy of attention is that the one who initiated the incident was not a passenger but a staff member of the aircraft and that the defection was made internally and by a Taiwanese.



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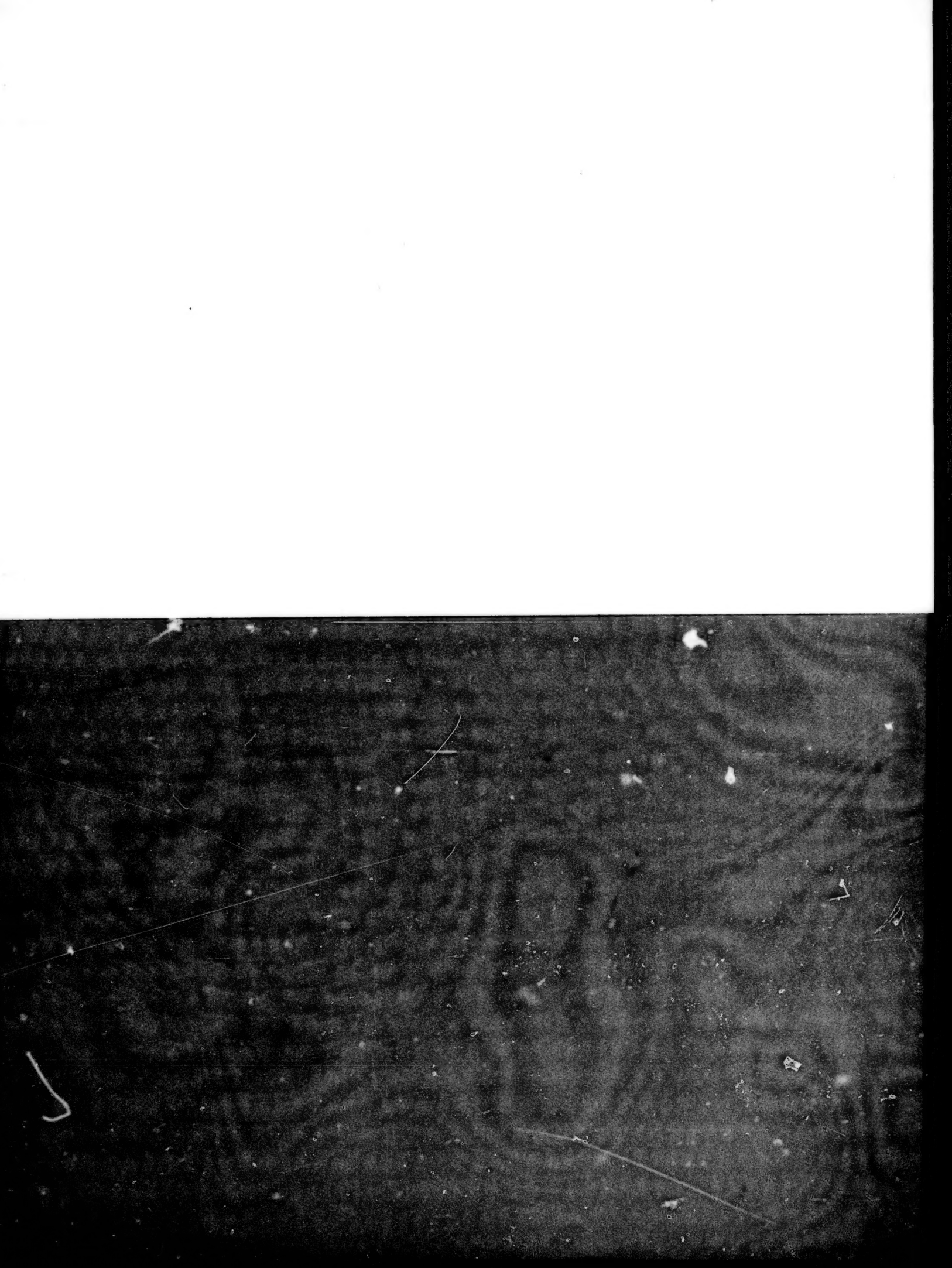
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**4.10.78**